FBIS

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GROMYKO PRAVDA INTERVIEW ON DISARMAMENT

LD231651 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 23 Feb 83

["Andrey Gromyko's Answers to Questions by a PRAVDA Correspondent" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- Follows the full text of Andrey Gromyko's answers to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent:

Question: Everywhere in the world people's attention is riveted to the task of preventing a nuclear war, and, in this connection, to the problem of nuclear arms limitations and reductions. What, in your view, prevents resolution of this problem which is daily growing more acute?

Answer: The problem of nuclear arms limitations touches on the very core of states' security. To try to resolve the task is not simple. One has, however, to cope with it, and no complexities of an objective or subjective nature can be invoked to justify procrastination.

As the experience indicates, questions of curbing the nuclear arms race are quite amenable to solutions given goodwill and the desire to seek agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. In the sixties and the seventies a certain amount of work was accomplished. Suffice it to recall the treaties on banning nuclear weapons tests in three environments, on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, on limiting the ABM systems, the agreement on measures to reduce the threat of a nuclear war between the USSR and the USA, the provisional agreement on some of the measures in the field of strategic offensive arms limitations and, finally, the SALT-2 treaty signed in 1979.

At present, however, movement in this exceptionally important direction has halted. And the blame lies with Washington which has set itself the goal of breaking the existing parity of forces in order to put the USA in the lead militarily. Incidentally, this goal is not being held a secret. And its material expression are the multibillion programmes for a build-up of the U.S. military arsenal, and the different doctrines for waging nuclear wars -- from "limited" to "protracted".

It is this that determines the sharply negative line of the U.S. on questions of arms limitations and disarmament. Suffice it to cite some major facts. The USA refuses to follow the Soviet Union's example and to assume the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It refuses to agree on non-emplacement of weapons of any kind in outer space. It has derailed the SALT-2 treaty. Pointing in the same direction is the U.S. refusal to continue talks on complete prohibition of nuclear tests.

One could go on listing examples of this kind. The principal conclusion is that the USA is after a military superiority at any price. This line is not designed to achieve agreement.

One cannot fail to perceive the perils Washington's policy bodes for the peoples, including the American people. And the sooner the U.S. Administration gets back onto the ground of reality and understands that agreement on nuclear arms limitations and reductions is needed by the USA no less than by the Soviet Union, the more it will be possible to make rapid headway in resolving these questions which are of vital importance for the whole of mankind.

Question: What is, in these conditions, the position of the USSR?

Answer: Our approach has been consistent and not subject to fluctuations of expediency. It reflects the principal line of our policy -- that of strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority, does not advocate limited or prolonged nuclear wars, and regards unleashing a nuclear war as the gravest crime against mankind. It is prepared for the most far-reaching measures to limit the nuclear arms up to and including their total liquidation.

Still when there were fresh ruins left by the Second World War whose juggernaught ravaged scores of countries, the Soviet Union tabled the proposal to declare the use of nuclear weapons incompatible with the conscience of mankind, and to ban and destroy nuclear weapons for all times. That was a step outstanding for its importance on the part of the Soviet Union, which instilled in the hearts of men the hope that the tragedy the world had just survived would not be repeated.

Today the Soviet Union is the world's only nuclear power that has assumed a clear-cut and unequivocal commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and has proposed that other nuclear powers follow its example.

The difference in our and the U.S. approaches to the problem of nuclear arms limitations is a difference of principle that has also determined the concrete positions of the sides at the Geneva talks now in progress.

The Soviet Union seeks resolution of the substantive issues. It is prepared to reduce and limit nuclear arms on a mutually-acceptable basis. It tables concrete and far-reaching proposals to this effect. Washington, for its part, demonstrates by its deeds a reluctance to forego the course of spurring up the arms race and breaking the previously achieved agreements.

Question: Could you clarify what the Geneva talks on strategic arms and those on nuclear arms in Europe turn on?

Answer: If one is to speak about the chief obstacle, it is that Washington seeks a unilateral disarmament of the USSR, and does not even want as much as touch its own programs for the development of the most advanced nuclear means intended to give it a military superiority. This position is lopsided, egoistic and filled with the spirit of excessive imperial ambitions. In the process, references are made to allegations that the Soviet Union has upset the current balance, while the USA only strives to restore it. But this is a deception. And those resorting to it know it themselves.

An objective analysis of the existence of a balance has repeatedly been given in statements by Soviet leaders, including their most recent statements. Well known are statements made to this effect by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov.

Until quite recently, the existence of this balance was recognized -- and repeatedly -- by the U.S. Administration itself. Incidentally, it would not be idle to recall that a resolution of the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly also states in no uncertain terms that parity does exist. And no other conclusion can be drawn if one remains strictly on the ground of facts, and does not resort to falsehoods or juggling with facts.

Take the 1979 SALT-2 treaty. That treaty spells out in great detail the parity in strategic arms, painstakingly verified and recognized by the highest political and military authorities of the USSR and the USA. As is known, the Soviet Union has done nothing since then that could upset that parity. Even the present U.S. Administration has publicly admitted that the USSR did nothing that would be at variance with the SALT-2 treaty.

As regards Europe, the situation there is quite clear. The USSR and the NATO countries each have about 1,000 medium-range delivery vehicles -- missiles and planes. Nobody can refute this fact. We have cited data to this effect: both aggregate figures and with a break-down for types and kinds of arms. Not a single plane or a missile has been invented by us in that balance. They all exist in reality. In the U.S. capital, they can, of course, go on further denying facts and juggling with numerical data. This will not change the truth, however. The Soviet Union seeks no military advantages for itself. This must be known by every individual in the countries of Western Europe, by each family in those countries and in the United States itself. The fact is that in those countries people are daily, and one can even say hourly, under the influence of false propaganda regarding the policy and intentions of the Soviet Union.

Question: Could you sum up briefly the basic contents of the proposals of the USSR and those of the USA at the talks in Geneva and what is the situation there today?

Answer: The essence of the Soviet stand expressed in concrete parameters was set out by Yuriy Andropov. The Soviet Union suggests that the strategic armaments of both sides be cut approximately by 25 per cent to equal levels. The number of nuclear warheads on these armaments would be reduced substantially to equal agreed-upon ceilings. All channels for the continuation of the strategic arms race would be closed: It would be prohibited to deploy long-range cruise missiles and other new types of strategic systems, the ability of both sides to compete in qualitative perfection of armaments would be restricted to the utmost.

Naturally, all these limitations and reductions would be subject to verification. The Soviet Union is then prepared to advance further, to still deeper reductions.

At first glance it seems the U.S. side suggests reductions, too. But it suggests the cuts not in all types of strategic armaments but selectively, the way it would suit the United States. It is suggested that the Soviet Union destroy a large part of its land-based intercontinental missiles while the United States would be implementing unhindered its plans to create new strategic weapon systems: MX missiles, Trident missiles, as well as new types of heavy bombers. The United States would in general preserve multiple, yes, multiple superiority in heavy bombers. In the same way Washington does not want to hear of any limitations of such a dangerous new type of nuclear armaments as long-range cruise missiles.

Thus, Washington's stand lies in the fact that it is aimed not at the reduction of strategic armaments but at legalization, and at a rapid pace, of their race in the hope that the United States gets unilateral advantages.

A similar picture is observed also at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The Soviet Union suggested to agree on renunciation of all types of nuclear armaments meant forhitting targets in Europe, both medium-range and tactical armaments. But they in Washington pretend that this proposal of ours does not exist. In other words, they do not accept it.

The Soviet Union also advanced a version whose implementation would cut the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by two thirds on both sides.

And finally, as Yuriy Andropov said, we would be prepared for the USSR to keep in Europe the exact number of missiles that Britain and France have, not a missile more.

Medium-range delivery planes kept in the region by the USSR and by NATO countries would be reduced to equal levels on both sides.

Is this not a just proposal? No one would get any unilateral advantages in case of its implementation. And Europe's security would gain for altogether over 1,300 units of medium-range nuclear armaments would be reduced in the area. After these reductions the number of launchers of our medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and the total number of warheads on them would be lower, I repeat, lower than in 1976, that is before the beginning of the modernisation [spacing as received] of medium-range missiles by the Soviet Union.

All these constructive proposals have found reflection in the detailed draft treaty which the Soviet delegation tabled at the negotiations. The draft treaty is now on the White House table.

What does the USA suggest? It continues to stick to its false "zero option" the entire meaning of which is to eliminate Soviet medium-range missiles in both the European and eastern part of the USSR while not a single aircraft and not a single missile would be reduced on the side of the USA and NATO. They suggest "zero" to us while leaving intact what they have. Can one in general speak of such a proposal as a serious one? Of course not.

This is a brief summary of the stands of the sides as they look today. One should think, it is clear who is looking for accords and who is conducting negotiations in Geneva for appearance's sake.

From this it is also clear that there is no headway at the negotiations. People should know the truth which does not obviously suit Washington.

Propaganda there propounds the idea that the way the matters stand at the negotiations is not bad at all. The purpose is to soothe the public, above all the West European one, which is really worried by the question of whether the problem of nuclear arms will be solved or the nuclear arms race will develop on a still greater scale.

At the same time an idea is being brought home that if the USA departed from its present stand, that would have only worsened chances for reaching an accord.

All that is a deliberate and in general outworn propagandist device which is designed to dull people's vigilance. Serious negotiating partners do not resort to such methods.

Question: How could one estimate the line of the other NATO member-states, apart from the USA, regarding the nuclear arms in Europe?

Answer: This question is undoubtedly in the focus of attention of the West Europeans and there are different points of view. There is also awareness of the formidable danger which deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would bring, and of the need to prevent such a course of events. This awareness is gaining in strength and scope.

Official spokesman of a number of NATO countries often outwardly as if pay tribute to this awareness and state their adherence to a settlement of the question at the negotiating table and lay the emphasis on that part of NATO's 1979 decision which speaks of a possible accord as an alternative to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. [sentence as received] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 83 First Edition carries on page 4 the above interview with Gromyko and renders this paragraph as follows: "official spokesmen of a number of NATO countries often outwardly pay tribute to this awareness and state their adherence to a settlement of the question at the negotiating table and lay the emphasis on that part of NATO's 1979 decision which speaks of a possible accord as an alternative to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe."]

This looks logical at first glance: If there is accord in Geneva, there will be no need for U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles. But what kind of accord? Since at the same time support is expressed for the U.S. "zero" intended for the Soviet Union, "zero" by means of which Washington evades an accord. So, pronouncements by spokesmen of NATO countries do not tally somehow. Falsity strikes the eye.

It appears that their statements in favour of an accord is one thing and the actual stand is quite another thing. To come out in favour of the U.S. "zero option" means to support deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. This must be clear to every objectively-minded person.

One should think, West European states have no right to play the role of outside observers and the less so that of popularizers of the present U.S. stand. Western Europe can say its word in favour of a just solution to the problem of medium-range nuclear means, in favour of peace, and this would be an indicator of the politcial maturity of the stands of those countries.

Question: There is talk in Western Europe lately that the U.S. "zero" is, they say, the initial stand and that the Americans may put forward some other "intermediate" versions. A hint on that is also perceived in the recent pronouncements by U.S. Vice President George Bush. What could be said on that score?

Answer: In fact, such talk can be heard. This is a definite indicator that for Washington and other NATO capitals it is becoming increasingly difficult to defend the present American position. Regrettably, while talking on this topic one has so far failed to perceive any headway toward greater realism. In the final analysis, everything gets back to the original posture -- which is to implement, one way or another, the NATO plan and to railroad new U.S. missiles into Western Europe.

One can state with every certainty that no proposals meeting the principle of equality have so far emanated from the USA and NATO. The NATO states still proceed on the assumption that the bloc has to have military advantages in Europe, a military edge. That is why the propaganda campaign alleging the maturing of some qualitatively new variants does not square with reality.

Moreover, people are being indoctrinated to believe that deployment of the new U.S. missiles would not, allegedly, be at variance with the objective of the Geneva talks now in progress: Deployment of missiles would begin, while talks would proceed by themselves as if nothing was happening.

This is a delusion. The new U.S. missiles, should they appear in Western Europe, would result in a qualitatively new situation. The totality of the responsibility for the consequences of this step would rest with the USA and NATO as a whole.

In the NATO capitals, they cannot but know that by deploying its new missiles the American side would actually undercut the nuclear arms talks.

Question: Is there a possibility for passing over to concrete solutions at the Geneva talks?

Answer: Objectively, such a possibility does exist. The Soviet proposals are geared precisely to the attainment of agreement. We are for agreement meeting the principle of equality and equal security. And if Washington gives up the stake on breaking the parity and adopts a constructive approach, then one will be in no doubt that agreement is a thing that is possible. So it is now the turn of the U.S. to speak up.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEW WITH ZAGLADIN, OTHERS

AU231415 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Feb 83 p 5

[NEPSZABADSAG Moscow correspondent Laszlo Medveczky interview with prominent Soviet officials in Moscow in "February": "Discussions in Moscow: With Acceptable Agreements for Peace"]

[Text] How are the current and longterm prospects for the Soviet-U.S. relations, the potential for reducing the level of military confrontation and the prospects for the Geneva talks judged in the Soviet Union? This was discussed by our Moscow correspondent, Laszlo Medveczky, with prominent personalities of Soviet public life: Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Major General Ivan Popov, who serves in the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; Aleksandr Bovin, commentator of the daily evening newspaper IZVESTIYA; and Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow affiliated with the Academy of Sciences.

Vadim Zagladin: Blackmail Is Doomed

[Question] From President Reagan's statements, the path to agreement leads not through observance of equal security and rational compromises, but only through "pressure and determination." In view of this, can we hope for any agreemnt in the matter of Euromissiles?

[Answer] We are aware of the fact that there is and there can be no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence. Sooner or later armed coexistence could become an armed conflict -- that is, a nuclear war -- with all its consequences. We are of the opinion that it is essential to halt this process. It is also clear that this can be done only through mutually acceptable agreements.

Can we hope for an agreement in Geneva? Judging by the attitude of our partners, they are not striving for an agreement, and they have spoken of this increasingly more openly recently. For instance, U.S. Vice President Bush stated in an interview with CBS on 13 February that regardless of the course of the Geneva talks the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe would begin at the end of 1983. What are we to think of this? If there is blackmail involved -- and this is, indeed, what crosses one's mind -- it is doomed from the start. No one has even succeeded, and no one ever will in the future, in addressing the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with the language of a gendarme. If, however, even more far-reaching calculations are involved, then it is utterly unclear what the U.S. leadership has in mind.

[Qeustion] Public opinion regards this year as the year of missiles. However, while most attention is riveted on the negotiatign table in Geneva, more and more reports are appearing on additional new U.S. mass destruction weapons, some of which have been already tested. Will the Soviet Union be obliged to follow the United States also on this path?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has never acted in the spirit of miltiary confrontation and does not intend to do so in the future either. The history of the postwar period shows that we have not automatically repeated what the United States has done in developing its armaments in every instance, because we regard as correct that we be patient and restrained until the last possible moment. We take measures only when there is an already existing danger that the situation would decisively change and harm the security of the socialist countries. No one should have any doubt now either that an appropriate response will ensue on our part if the United States transgresses against the military equilibrium in any area, if, for instance, even a single new U.S. missile appears in Europe. The United States cannot proceed from the premise that it can create in practice the danger of a surprise strike threatening the Soviet Union and its allies without exposing itself to the same danger. However, this would not be our decision, but a decision forced on the Soviet and U.S. peoples by the present U.S. Administration.

[Question] It is openly asserted in Washington: Armament and defense expenditures -- in their view -- constitute an unbearable burden for the Soviet Union, which will ultimately force Moscow to accustom itself to the idea of U.S. military superiority. How do you view this?

[Answer] The calculation that the Soviet Union will, so to speak, "run out of steam" as a result of the arms race is not new. It goes without saying that no country gains economically by having to make supplementary military efforts. We, too, would prefer to spend this money for peaceful purposes, because we have great and noble plans in creative activity that would require increasing material resources. No one should forget, however, that the socialist people's economy has vast reserves and potential, considerably greater than is imagined by the experts of the U.S. Government. And there is another thing: The organizers of the arms race underestimate the potential for cooperation among the socialist countries, their collaboration, although it was emphasized at the latest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague that "our countries regard the security of our peoples as our common cause."

[Question] In view of the present situation, how optimistic are you about the issue of European and world peace?

[Answer] Optimism is a feeling, a sentiment. I prefer to speak of realities. Some wit once said that if a committee on un-American activities existed today, it would mainly focus its attention on the leaders of the present U.S. Administration. This, of course, is a joke. Seriously speaking: No one has ever damaged U.S. prestige more than those who shape its foreign policy today.

Can we say that the Americans alone decide which direction the fate of the world should develop, and how? In the world arena today, the course of events is determined by the balance of power, the interaction of the policies of various countries and the activity of the masses. And this means that, despite all their real strength, the U.S. leaders are no longer able to force their will on the entire world. We regret that Washington's policy is the way it is, and we do not want a confrontation with the United States. We wish the American people the same as we wish our own: to live in peace and tranquility. Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has recently said that "the Soviet and American people have one common enemy at the moment: the danger of war and everything that intensified it." We are prepared, together with the Americans, to do everything to overcome this enemy, which is also the enemy of all mankind.

Ivan Popov: 50,000 Nuclear Payloads in the World

[Question] As a soldier serving on the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, what do you regard as the most alarming element of the present high level of confrontation?

[Answer] Primarily, the very high degree of nuclear confrontation. To date, approximately 50,000 nuclear payloads have been stockpiled in the world, that is, the equivalent of 16 billion tons of TNT. If we project this in terms of the population of our planet, what emerges is that there is 3 and 1/2 tons of explosives per person. This in itself is a tremendous danger, which is further intensified by the fact that the United States continuously pursues and, indeed, accelerates the elaboration of various adventurist strategic doctrines and concepts. Such are, for instance, the theories of a first nuclear strike and of a limited and protracted nuclear war, although everyone who is aware of the facts and who soberly takes stock of the situation must realize that there can be no victor or loser in a nuclear conflict. A nuclear war would mean the destruction of mankind as a whole.

[Question] For the most part, this reality is also expressed in the recently publicized Soviet proposals....

[Answer] Without exaggeration, the Soviet Union's unilateral assumption of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an historic one. If other nuclear powers followed this example, that would be a very great contribution to averting a nuclear war. Or let us take the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee addressed to the NATO countries that called for a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force. If the United States and the other NATO countries are truly interested in preventing war, as they so often say they are, then they have no reason to reject these rational proposals.

[Question] According to the often repeated U.S. position, the Soviet side currently has a nuclear superiority in Europe, and because of this the deployment of the new Pershing and cruise missiles is necessary. What is your opinion of this alleged superiority?

[Answer] Briefly, this is a lie. It is a sleight of hand with figures that cannot even be called clever. From what does the "Soviet superiority" result? The fact is, in taking stock of the aforementioned weapons of the two sides, the United States simply disregards the British and French nuclear weapons as well as its forward-based aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons. I would like to speak of the latter first. There are 172 F-111 and 244 F-4 U.S. forward-based aircraft and 240 A-6 and A-7, as well as 65 FB-111A aircraft on board the aircraft carriers cruising the vicinity of the European shores. Not only do these aircraft not lag behind the ground-based missiles, but rather they surpass them with regard to several indexes. They are suitable for carrying cruise missiles, can be used more than once for this purpose and are capable of annihilating, in great depth and with high precision, objects in such a way that they do not come into the beam of the air defenses of the opposing side. Since both the ground-based aircraft and those on board aircraft carriers are capable of delivering a nuclear strike against the territories of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, it is natural that we take this force into consideration in assessing the equilibrium of the European intermediate-range nuclear weapons. In addition -- because they, too, are aimed at us -- we also count the 64 submarine-based British ballistic missiles and the 80 similar weapons and 44 Mirages-4 aircraft of the French.

[Question] If we take all that into consideration, what does the European nuclear equilibrium look like?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has a total of 975 intermediate-range weapons and NATO 986, but -- and this is not mentioned at all on the other side -- the nuclear payload at NATO's disposal for these weapons is 1 and 1/2 times that of the Soviet Union. And in this situation the Americans want to deploy, in addition, 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 cruise missiles.

[Question] Western public opinion is frequently frightened that it would be no use if the Soviet Union disarmed [leszerel] its European intermediate-range missiles, it could strike at Western Europe from beyond the Urals as well with them....

[Answer] Those who operate with such insinuations rely on the military-technical ignorance of the ordinary citizen. Despite the fact that they cannot cite a single case of the Soviet Union violating any treaty obligations, the conjecture in question is technically simply inconceivable. By virtue of today's verification system, it is impossible to set up, anywhere in the world, a single launching station undetected, nor can one tell the lie that I have disarmed a missile if this has not really been done. If there were agreement on the large-scale reduction proposed by us, both sides could simply and rapidly ascertain its implementation. Unfortunately, for the time being, the situation does not look as though the American side has this intention. It rather has the intention of deploying missiles in Europe at any cost.

Aleksandr Bovin: 300,000 American Soldiers in Europe

[Question] You have become familiar to Hungarian television viewers from the transmissions of "International Studio" as a impassioned and witty debater. With whom are you now engaged in a debate and about what?

[Answer] I am trying to solve an interesting riddle, which goes: What was the author of the unsuccessful show who sent Vice President Bush to Western Europe with Reagan's well-known letter and suitable instructions guided by? By and large, I know the answer: The U.S. Administration wants to conceal its real position on arms limitation and disarmament and wants to prove to West European public opinion that the United States of America does, in fact, stand for peace.

On what did the U.S. Administration base the hope that the West European masses, who have long been protesting against missile deployment and who are well aware of the unfair nature of the U.S. zero option, would swallow this hypocritical script? Or that they would even be lulled by it? I believed the U.S. leaders to be too clever, too mature masters of politics to saunter into such an obviously foredoomed situation, one they themselves organized. They say the whole thing is mere propaganda. It mav be, but I have not come across such bad propaganda for a long time, propaganda that elicits precisely the opposite effect.

[Question] According to other Soviet commentators, the goal was simply to play for time....

[Answer] Of course, that is part of the scenario. The Americans have figured out exactly that if they were to bring themselves to make some kind of concession now, the position of Helmut Kohl, who espouses the "zero option" through thick and thin, would be undermined therefore, they must appear to be "inexorable" until 6 March, when the West German elections will be held.

[Question] I heard some interesting thoughts on Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States in one of your recent programs on Soviet foreign policy. Would you repeat for us the essence of what you said?

[Answer] Briefly: The Soviet Union is a part of Europe. This is an important fact psychologically as well. At the same time, for the Americans, who are thousands of kilometers from this continent, the situation in Europe is only one issue among many. If we add the two countries' entirely different histories and perspectives, it becomes understandable that our positions are different in appraising European problems. We do not forget, because we cannot forget, that an attack has been made on us precisely from Western Europe, while the Soviet Union has never threatened Western Europe. This is an historical experience of ours, an experience the United States does not have.

What it does have, however, is 300,000 soldiers, suitable military technology and a large number of nuclear weapons -- on our continent, one might say, on the threshold of the Soviet Union. At the same time, we do not have a single soldier or a single tank in the Western Hemisphere, not even in friendly Cuba. In these circumstances, what is there to be wondered at if we, in the course of talks, insist on the security of our own country and our allies -- the principle of muutal security -- if we do not agree to a solution that would, in the final analysis, create U.S. military superiority on our own continent.

[Question] In your opinion, can one expect some positive turnabout in Geneva, or -- to extend the question -- in Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Answer] I am convinced that -- as has been noted -- we will not hear any good news from Geneva before 6 March. Will we afterwards? Even extreme steps can be expected from such an unpredictable leadership as the Reagan administration. Should this happen, it may even be a positive step from our viewpoint, although, for the time being, I attach a smaller chance to that than to the opposite.

In any case: I think that we cannot expect a substantial change in Soviet-U.S. relations as long as Reagan is the master of the White House. This is my personal opinion. Of course, in the meantime, we continue the negotiations and take advantage of even the smallest opportunity to alleviate tension. An essential turnabout could ensue when a new government -- one with a more positive basic stance, I hope -- comes to power in the United States. We will have to negotiate then with them, and we will perhaps come to terms.

Radomir Bogdanov: Curbing Military Expenditures

[Question] As an analytical expert, one of the best Soviet experts on U.S. domestic political life, what is your appraisal of the intense anti-Sovietism of the present U.S. leadership?

[Answer] It is a new feature that, whereas before the arms race was founded on a bad political relationship, today the arms race is becoming the most important factor in the cooling of political relations to such a great extent. The fairly alarming ideological demeanor of the present U.S. Administration, which is based on a simplified interpretation of the world, is also instrumental in this. According to this interpretation, the Soviet Union is the source of all troubles and difficulties that befall the United States. It was with this slogan that the present administration began the election campaign and it is in the spirit of this slogan that it continues its practical activity. The logical continuation of this line is that all the problems of the United States will be resolved if it eliminates this source of danger. Of course, by elimination, not even they mean a physical annihilation of the Soviet Union, but they simply want to obtain, at any cost, a military superiority that could become a means of political pressure, according to their concept.

[Question] For the time being, the steps of the U.S. leadership do not seem to be perceptibly influenced by the views of the masses.

[Answer] Even if they do not yet influence deeds, they do already influence slogans. For the time being, this manifests itself in the declaration of a "desire for peace" at every opportunity. At the moment, their seemingly insoluable problem is the Congress, where legislators confronted by election problems are sitting, and for whom, therefore, the general mood in their electoral districts is a matter of political career. The House of Representative is no longer loyal to the Reagan government and, in my opinion, if events do not take a turn for the better, the Senate majority will also be forced to become "disobedient," precisely as a result of the pressure from the voters. However, perhaps not even Reagan will dare to go that far.

[Question] In your opinion, how long will the other side be able to intensify the pace?

[Answer] The time has gone when it was possible to use the combined slogan of "Guns and Butter." After the war, the United States had a few decades at its disposal, and because of a number of circumstances, it could afford both, that is, armament did not have a negative impact on the economy. The first warning signs could be noticed during the second phase of the Vietnam war. At that time, inflation was accompanied by an astonishingly high increase in the cost of new weapons systems. Inflation has continued to this day, that is, the golden age of the U.S. military-industrial complex is about to end. This, too, is a fact that should prompt the U.S. legislators and other political circles to curb military expenditures. And the American people and mankind as a whole would only benefit from this.

Moscow, February 1983

PRAVDA REVIEWS VIENNA, GENEVA ARMS TALKS

PM231059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[From the "International Review" column by Nikolay Prozhogin]

[Text] Developing the Peace Offensive

Some 6 weeks have passed since the top representatives of the Warsaw Pact states, meeting in Prague for the Political Consultative Committee Conference, signed the Political Declaration containing a detailed program of measures aimed at curbing the arms race, disarmament and consolidating peace and the peoples' security.

These proposals generated a broad response throughout the world. They are continuing to be discussed within both government and public circles in various countries and are strengthening the belief of people of good will that by uniting their efforts the peoples can save our planet from nuclear catastrophe.

At the same time the Warsaw Pact states are developing the peace offensive and are firmly retaining the initiative in the international arena. The consistency of their policy was embodied recently in the package of specific new proposals placed on the table at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The object of these proposals, submitted by the Soviet delegation on behalf of the socialist countries that are direct participants in the talks, is to overcome the impasse in which these talks have found themselves and in the near future to lay a practical foundation for the process of lowering the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

Specific, clear and simple, although they concern complex problems, the socialist countries' proposals brook no delay in replying to them. The Soviet representative had every reason for calling on the Western delegations to show the necessary cooperation and to help in practice to secure positive results at the Vienna talks. The immediate future will show what path the West's represenative will take there. Either it will be a path dictated by reason and meeting the fundamental interests of the peoples of our continent and indeed of the world or it will be the fatal path of delay and the creation of impasse situations that lead to the continuation of the policy of confrontation dictated by the most aggressive imperialist circles.

Food for Thought

A routine session of NATO's Special Consultative Group on Nuclear Arms Control was held last week at the North Atlantic alliance headquarters at Evere near Brussels. On that occasion the group discussed the state of affairs at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Judging by the press statement made by the group's chairman Richard Burt, who is also U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, you could believe that all the NATO countries fully share the position of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna talks. Indeed, the text of the statement made by R. Burt asserts that U.S. President R. Reagan's old "zero option" "remains the best and fairest option" while the new Soviet proposal is declared to be "still inadequate."

However, there exists substantial evidence that the situation within NATO is by no means as simple as that. That also transpired during the Special Consultative Group session. It was no coincidence that the report from Brussels devoted to the session published by London's THE TIMES speaks openly of the "Europeans' growing concern at U.S. domination of NATO" and the "ill-concealed dissatisfaction with the way in which the United States, in the Europeans' opinion, is trying to impose its views on the NATO members and force them all to follow its course."

As for the actual question on the Special Consultative Group's agenda, the newspaper's dispatch contains the following very significant sentence: "No matter how the Geneva talks finish, this entire problem has prompted the European NATO member countries to reexamine the role that they are planning to play in the future of this alliance."

Reports appearing increasingly frequently in other West European countries' press organs have something in common with THE TIMES' article. Thus for example, Claude Julien, chief editor of the French newspaper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, in an article entitled "Peace Reagan-Style," writes that the "Reaganites" image of an economically weak and militarily threatening Soviet Union, designed to justify the buildup of military might by the United States itself, is a "double error." First, the article's author explains, such an assessment could entail catastrophic results for the U.S. economy which is being made to bear a burden of military spending beyond its potential. And at the same time it threatens the "cohesion of the North Atlantic alliance since it advocates the kind of military resources that hardly meet actual needs."

It should be noted that it is a question here not only and not even so much of protests by broad circles of the West European public against Washington's dangerous plans as of protests by the ruling circles of countries that are U.S. allies. Indeed, as another UK newspaper -- THE FINANCIAL TIMES -- notes, "Anxiety about America's real intentions is not confined to the protest movement. Even in the highest reaches of NATO you can hear sentences beginning 'If we assume that the United States is negotiating in good faith...."

"Assuming" is becoming increasingly difficult even for the most "sincere Atlanticists" when they see how Washington is extolling the same knowingly unacceptable "zero option" whose sole "point" is to provide a pretext for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. And this must be realized by sensible politicians in the West European NATO countries whose existence is threatened not by the Soviet Union but by their overseas partner's maniacal obsession with nuclear weapons.

Indicative in this respect is the increasing fervor of the discussion launched in the FRG just before the 6 March parliamentary elections on the plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles on West German territory. Equally indicative in this context is the latest statement by U.S. President Reagan that a future Bonn government's refusal to accept the U.S. missiles would deal a "grave blow to the cause of peace and disarmament." What we have here is not just hypocrisy but also overt and flagrant interference in the FRG's internal affairs.

Netherlands Prime Minister R. Lubbers recently considered it necessary not to join the camp of unconditional supporters of the U.S. stance. Addressing a meeting with foreign journalists, he viewed the well-known Soviet initiatives: "We do not regard these proposals as purely propagandist. They also contain a valuable realistic element." Lubbers went on to say that "clear improvements have appeared" since the submission of the USSR's proposals, "and it is now important to preserve and develop this process and implement it at the Geneva talks."

At the same time, the prime minister stated that even if the Geneva talks were unproductive it would not mean that his country would automatically adopt a decision on the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles. "Even if the talks end in complete failure," he noted, "it would still be possible to conceive of an option under which the Netherlands could refuse to deploy the missiles."

At the other end of Europe, Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou has made a statement. In an interview with the Italian newspaper L'UNITA he said, in particular: "A very important event occurred recently: The proposal expounded in the Political Declaration of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee was submitted for examination by NATO.

This proposal should be discussed both within the NATO framework and at the Madrid meeting, at Geneva, Vienna and -- and why not? -- at a summit meeting of the two blocs' representatives so as to give a positive reply to it."

A. Papandreou also dwelt on the question of mutual relations between Western Europe and the United States. Describing them as "intensifying confrontation," he remarked: "It is time for the United States to review its outmoded egocentric position with regard to the whole world and to understand the warning signals sent by history with its experience and perspective..."

It is characteristic that the dissatisfaction manifested in various circles in the West European countries over Washington's policy concerns not only the military but also the economic sphere. Furthermore, the one is closely linked with the other in current U.S. strategy, which is marked by its hegemonist global features. Noting this, THE TIMES recalls: "The U.S. unilateral decision to introduce sanctions with the aim of disrupting the building of the Siberian gas pipeline is regarded as evidence that the U.S. Administration is acting without paying due attention to its allies' opinion and feelings."

In turn, S. Nagano, president of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, notes: "Japan used to be either first or second among Western countries in terms of volume of trade with the USSR. However, since it aligned with the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union it has been relegated to fifth place. Representatives of Japanese trade firms point out that the number of trade deals with the Soviet Union has fallen and that appropriate measures must be taken."

In the light of such statements, one can understand the warning addressed by THE NEW YORK TIMES to the White House over the policy of economic sanctions against the socialist countries planned by it for the allies. "Each attempt by the United States to pressure its trading partners has left a bitter taste and ultimately ended in failure. Ultimately the only sufferer was U.S. foreign business relations."

Let us return, however, to the problem of nuclear arms, on which UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, addressing the Disarmament Committee recently, said: "Mankind is realizing more and more that the main question of the present day is the choice between new generations of missiles and new generations of people."

Recently the West's mass media have been fueling with increasing intensity rumors that the United States, as though moving toward its Western European allies' wishes, is prepared to show "flexibility" on the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe. No one should be under any illusions on this score -- the U.S. delegation is merely continuing to defend the notorious "zero option" at the Geneva talks. Thus the rumors that are being spread are no more than the latest trick designed to pacify and deceive an anxious public and to procrastinate in order to obtain a pretext for the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe.

U.S. policy has taught people to be vigilant. The peoples are increasingly persistently demanding an honest, businesslike and constructive approach from the United States to the talks being held.

MOSCOW TV HITS WEST REACTION TO PACT PROPOSALS

LD230202 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 22 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The world press continues to publish a great many commentaries and analytical articles about the character and peculiar features of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-states, proposals made at the Vienna MBFR talks. This interest is understandable and natural.

Most commentators, including those who as a rule would be sceptical about our position, appraise this new initiative of the socialist states very highly -- an initiative that wins people over with its simplicity, logic and clarity.

Those who delight in casuistry, the addicts of lengthy and futile discussions that revolve around figures concerning which side has more soldiers, tanks or aircraft, do not have a leg to stand on now. Now this kind of argument has lost all sense. Moreover, although the proposals made in Vienna pertain merely to the numerical strength of the armed forces, their implementation could help to solve a whole number of other, very important problems as well.

Well, let me cite this example. As is known, the United States has stubbornly refused and for a long time now to react to the pledge undertaken by our country not to be the first to use nuclear arms. One would like to ask why? One of the main arguments used by the Americans is the following -- how shall I put it -- scheme of reasoning. Having renounced, following the USSR's example, the use of nuclear arms, they reason, we -- that is to say, the United States and other NATO countries -- will turn out to be in a rather unequal position regarding the Warsaw Treaty countries since they -- the Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union at their head -- possess a very big advantage over the West as far as conventional weapons are concerned.

Nuclear arms of the NATO countries serve as a kind of umbrella for Western Europe, protecting it against the threat of invasion from the East hanging over it. Well, as soon as we -- Americans that is -- pledge not to use nuclear arms, the Russian tanks can invade the camp of our allies and under their pressure the FRG will go as will also the Netherlands, Belgium, France; in a word, all of Europe will be flattened and turned to dust.

Well, if you will pardon the expression these suppositions and forecasts made their appearance a very long time ago and they are being imposed upon the Germans, the French and the British with what is simply a shocking insistence and importunity. It is not only the Pentagon that shouts about this. Such schemes and such arguments are made the basis for films, television reportage and books. Roundtable discussions are organized to examine this topic. Their participants discuss the question in dead earnest of how many hours the Soviet tanks will take to reach, say, Bonn and how many hours it will be before they reach Paris.

Once in Madrid, and this was more than a year ago, I had occasion to participate in the TV debates on the problem of disarmament. Well, I remember the FRG representative sitting at that roundtable, the former officer of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht (Rolf Paus), who also tried to convince the Spanish TV viewers that without the U.S. nuclear missiles sited in Europe, things would also look bad for Spain, too, under the blows of the Russian tanks that can invade Europe.

The absurdity of all these mendacious forecasts has, of course, always been obvious. Nor has it been necessary to refute them. But Washington has peddled these ideas stubbornly and persistently. Now, in the event that the proposals of socialist states are accepted, this whole propaganda canard of the Pentagon, the canard about the inescapable strike of the superior Soviet forces against a defenseless Europe will, as they say, be blown to smithereens.

After all, what we propose is to lower even more and make even once and for all, bring to equal collective ceilings, the armed forces of Warsaw Treaty countries and those of the NATO bloc. So the nuclear umbrella is now neither here nor there altogether. If one is to continue this simple argument further, one can well reach the conclusion that levelling down the military contingents of both blocs will make the reasoning about, for instance, the neutron bomb as a means of deterring the allegedly numerically and militarily stronger armies of the Warsaw Treaty states equally as pointless.

As we can see, the proposals of socialist states made in Vienna can positively influence the solution of a whole number of related problems since they knock the ground out from underneath those who are used to frighten the Germans, the British or, let us say, the Netherlanders with the fairy tales about the Soviet bear all ready to jump on the fragile European Cinderella.

However, the Americans continue all the same to knock this nonsensical lie into the heads of the Europeans. In order to knock this lie even better and deeper, the North Atlantic strategists try in every way to fan up hysteria and psychosis. This, to a not inconsiderable extent, is furthered by the incessant exercises, maneuvers and redeployment of troops or else talks about redeployment of U.S. troops stationed in the FRG near the border with the GDR. These talks are being conducted all the time. Incidentally, the Pentagon is trying for some reason to make the FRG Government pay for this redeployment.

IZVESTIYA REJOINDER SAYS LUNS 'NUCLEAR MANIAC'

PM231643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from the "Around Countries and Continents" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov: "North Atlantic Misanthrope"]

[Text] Bearing in mind the elevated post that he holds, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns never misses an opportunity to tell lies. He recently granted an interview to the West German newspaper DIE WELT with a view to slandering the socialist countries' peace initiatives advanced in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration. Not squandering his talents on trifles, Luns gave a synonymous reply to three questions at once: What would be the consequences for the West if: one, the NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances simultaneously disbanded; two, the West European countries refused to deploy new American medium-range missiles on their territory; three, an agreement was reached on a considerable reduction in medium-range missiles in Europe, whereby the USSR would retain in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France have?

Luns gave the standard reply on all three counts: There would be a nuclear war. Why? Because "the Russians will start one." Very convincing. Such fossilized misanthropy bears the same relationship to common sense as the teeth of fossil meganthropuses bear to medicine. Although in the latter case it must be borne in mind that chemists who do really sell this strange anthropological commodity in certain Far Eastern countries answer the question: "Have these fossils helped anyone?" by rightly saying: "But they have not harmed anyone." But Luns' misanthropy harms the cause of developing mutual understanding among peoples and sows mistrust and mutual suspicion. And it in no way helps to reach accords on very important international problems.

Particularly if, to crown all, Luns enters into a dubious dispute with himself and tries to prove that nuclear weapons are not immoral and their use does not go against faith. This is very characteristic of Luns, particularly these thoroughly false prophecies about the inevitability of a nuclear catastrophe as a direct consequence of the relaxation of tension in Europe. In this Luns stays true to himself as a nuclear maniac.

WEST OBSTRUCTING DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE PROGRESS

LD231754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Excerpts] A routine plenary session of the Disarmament Committee took place in Geneva today. Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports: One can only conclude that the main impediment as far as constructive talks are concerned and as far as the attainment of important agreements is concerned, is the position of a group of Western countries headed by the United States.

Delegations from NATO countries sabotage the setting up of auxiliary working bodies dealing with questions of nuclear disarmament and of averting nuclear war.

Having recourse to procedural red tape, they try in every way to postpone the start of concrete examination of the most important questions on the agenda. For the past 4 years they have been saying time and time again that concrete examination of nuclear disarmament problems is -- allegedly -- untimely.

U.S. Vice President Bush expounded this during the committee's session. He was not ashamed to state that the United States views the universal ban on nuclear tests as a matter that, as he put it, belongs in the long-term future.

Washington is clearly trying to ignore the opinion of the United Nations which has repeatedly emphasized that a ban on tests of this kind is of foremost importance.

General discussion continues in the Disarmament Committee, but already it has revealed with sufficient vividness the growing isolation of delegations from the United States and its Western allies, who clearly do not wish to conduct constructive and businesslike talks or try to attain the conclusion of important agreements.

PROTOCOL ON DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN SIGNED AT UN

LD232324 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 23 TASS -- A ceremony of signing a protocol on holding a worldwide disarmament campaign has been held at the U.N. Headquarters. The protocol was signed by representatives of the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian and Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, of the GDR and other socialist countries, as well as non-aligned states, including Sweden, Finland, Mexico and India. All these countries voluntarily made contributions to finance actions in defense of peace.

It was decided to start the campaign on June 7, 1982, at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. It was stressed at the session, that the campaign was to become an important instrument for stepping up the activities of all the peace-loving forces of the planet, which acquires special significance in the present-day aggravated international situation.

MADRID CSCE MEETING DRAFTING FINAL DOCUMENT

LD232205 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid February 23 TASS -- The editing of a draft final document is going on at the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

At a plenary meeting yesterday, as is told in the lobby of the Palace of Congresses and Exhibitions, Edward Brunner, the leader of the Swiss delegation, on behalf of neutral and non-aligned countries, urged the participants in the meeting to expedite work on a final document. A statement by the leader of the Swiss delegation that a certain progress began to show at the Madrid meeting in the past two weeks and that time is coming to outline areas of accord and to concentrate efforts on the remaining uncoordinated matters also met with understanding.

Istvan Barga, the leader of the Hungarian delegation, also noted that opportunities for reaching accords on a number of matters arise during the editorial work on a final document.

Everyday intensive work is under way in editorial and contact groups of the Madrid meeting.

COMPARISON OF CSCE MEDIA DISTORTION REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 February 1983, Second Edition, publishes on page 4 a TASS report datelined Madrid, 16 February, under the heading "Work Continues". This report in PRAVDA has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 17 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 4, showing the following changes:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: [Text] Madrid, 16 Feb -- The Madrid meeting of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is continuing its work here. The attention of those taking part is concentrated on... (supplying alternative opening passage)

PRAVDA omits the entire second paragraph beginning with: In the course of this....

PRAVDA omits the passage from the last paragraph, line six: ...with the principles... through the end of the item.

PUGWASH SESSION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS ENDS

LD210733 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva February 21 TASS -- The 10th session of the Pugwash Working Group on Chemical Weapons has ended here. The agenda of the two-day-long session included the discussion and the search for possibilities of the early concluding of a convention on chemical disarmament. Participants in the session -- prominent scientists and government experts from socialist, developing and industrially developed states -- throughly analysed a number of aspects of the future convention on chemical disarmament and on possible ways to conclude this vitally important agreement as soon as possible.

REAGAN'S SPEECH TO AMERICAN LEGION LAMBASTED

LD231434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, 23 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

President R. Reagan has delivered a speech at the annual conference of the virulently reactionary organization "the American Legion," which dealt with U.S. foreign and military policy. This speech, which was widely advertized by the White House as "a policy" [programmnyy] speech, aimed at countering the sharp criticism which is growing throughout the country of the present Washington administration's unrestrained militarism, the unprecedented increase in military spending it has carried out, its gamble [stavka] on confrontation in the international arena, and its blocking of the Geneva talks on curbing the nuclear weapons arms race. However, the President's speech showed that his government intends to continue this dangerous policy, which contributes to further worsening international tension and increasing the danger of war.

Reagan enlarged upon the "searches for peace and freedom," however, it was clear from his speech that Washington sees these concepts exclusively in light of its own imperial ambitions, and they should be achieved by using crude force. As the President emphasized, U.S. foreign policy should be based on "realistic understanding of the power of our country, and continuing faith in its value."

Touching upon Soviet-American relations, which have deteriorated sharply through the fault of the United States, Reagan said he "does not exclude productive relations between our countries," but he demanded "concessions" from the Soviet Union and effectively a change in the USSR's foreign policy in such a way as to suit Washington. At the same time the master of the White House said the "all-embracing aims" of American foreign policy remain the same as outlined in his speech in the British Parliament in summer last year, when he declared a "crusade" against communism. Reagan again resorted to the coarsest distortions of Soviet foreign policy and to undisguised slander against the USSR, ascribing to it a striving both toward "aggression" and toward "imposition" of its interests upon the peoples of Europe; "ventures" in Africa, in Central America and in other regions of the globe; and the "use" of chemical weapons. These fabrications were needed by the head of the Washington administration in order to place some kind of "base" beneath the global militarist plans which have been unfolded by the United States itself, including broad preparations for chemical and bacteriological war.

This speech showed once again that the United States has no intention of adopting a constructive attitude at the Soviet-American arms control talks or of striving for mutually acceptable accords at them. Although speaking, without justification, of his desire to reduce armaments, Reagan categorically rejected constructive proposals from the USSR, in accordance with which the United States would give up its plans for deploying its new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, while the USSR would have exactly the same number as Britain and France. Instead of this, he again praised the so-called American "initiatives" both at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. Although these "initiatives" are made knowing them to be unacceptable to the USSR, since they demand what amounts to unilateral disarmament of the USSR, Reagan repeated his proposal to conduct a Soviet-American summit meeting, for the sole purpose of signing an agreement based on the United States' importunate demands.

Reagan announced that it is the intention of the United States to continue to strive for strenghtening the military blocs, NATO first and foremost, and said the United States strives for expanding military ties with Japan and South Korea. He favored Washington's "Near East initiative" which serves as a smoke screen to sabotage efforts aimed at achieving a stable and just settlement in this region and expansion of the so-called "Camp David process," based upon the anti-Arab plot between Washington, Israel and Egypt.

Speaking in particular about the United States' policies in Central America, Reagan alleged that a threat from "imported terrorism and guerrilla warfare" hangs over the countries of this region. As is known, Washington calls "terrorists" none other than those who struggle against the bloody pro-American dictatorships that organize bestial reprisals against the civilian population. Just as cynical were the President's statements about the United States' desire for "peace" in southern Africa where Washington is consolidating its ties with the terrorists of the Republic of South Africa; and his utterances which prove that the administration intends to widen support for counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

With blind, pathological hatred for socialism, the President of the United States had recourse to demogogy regarding the "communist yoke." He preferred to remain silent about the persecution of millions of negroes, Indians, emigres from Latin American countries; other national minorities, and women in the United States. However, the whole world knows that the United States is a society thoroughly permeated with discrimination, a society in which 32 million people live below the official poverty line, 12 million have no work and 2 million have no roof over their heads.

Against this background how cynical seem Reagan's claims for the United States to the role of some kind of "leader" in the world, a "champion of democracy," a country moving in "the vanguard of the movement" for "respect of the rights of individuals and countries."

No kind of slander from the White House is able to conceal the obvious fact that it is not capitalism, but socialism that is eliminating oppression, the merciless exploitation of man by man, and is creating the conditions for true equality among people.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS U.S. 'DEMOCRACY PROGRAM'

PM210953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article: "Stick for 'Crusaders'"]

[Text] Last summer U.S. President R. Reagan delivered a speech to the British Parliament which was evaluated as an appeal for an anticommunist "crusade." However, there proved to be few people wishing to set out under the banners of militant anticommunism. The White House took its bearings and decided to "soften" the President's slogan without changing its essence. The fruit of its efforts is the "democracy program" which has been approved by the head of the American Administration, was published recently by the U.S. State Department and was at once submitted for implementation at the international conference "New Directions in U.S. Foreign Policy" held in Washington (IZVESTIYA reported on it in issue no 43-44).

And so, a "campaign for democracy." One could argue with the authors of the new "program" about the substance of the concept of "democracy" and debate the validity of Washington's interpretation of "democratization." These possibilities, however, have been reduced to zero by the White House in advance. The "campaign" which is being launched has nothing whatever to do with either philosophical problems in general or democracy in particular.

Explaining to journalists the substance of the program, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleburger emphasized: "When we speak of helping to develop the process of democracy, we are talking about creating democratic institutions and assisting them in those countries where democracy is not the normal way of life." Such a claim does not need verbose commentary. Washington is talking -- quite openly -- of a new series of attempts to propagate the "American way of life" wherever it is not accepted or is rejected. In other words it is a question of interfering in the affairs of states whose sociopolitical system does not suit the White House for some reason.

It should be pointed out that Washington's propensity for diktat is growing noticeably. In London there was talk "just" of a "crusade" against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Today, 8 months later, the sphere of Washington's despotic attention is already reaching a global scale. According to a high-ranking State Department spokesman, it is proposed to embrace "East Asia, Latin America, Africa and East Europe" with the "democracy program." And if you recall that the same Eagleburger admitted in passing in his speech that "only a certain part of the program will have West Europe as its objective," it is not hard to guess that the Reagan administration's "crusade" is being launched on a truly universal scale.

With what, then is it proposed to arm the latter-day "crusaders"? Let us refer to a State Department statement disseminated 8 February. This document reports that it is proposed, above all, to "prepare leading cadres" for the sovereign states which are the objects of "democratication American-style." More accurately, to prepare "those who hold or, in all probability, will hold leading posts in their societies." An alluring picture: In every country a leader trained by Washington.... From here it is only a stone's throw to the "United States of the world" with its capital on the banks of the Potomac.

Delirium? But Washington is treating its new brainchild with all the seriousness accessible to it in these times. "Leading cadres" alone are not enough, and therefore the "democracy program" provides for the following to be indoctrinated in the spirit of "respect for American ideals": I quote -- "workers" parties, news organs, universities, companies, legal and police systems, religion, local organizations and so forth."

Nor has Washington overlooked the young generation in countries where "democracy" American-style "is not the normal way of life." As is clear from the State Deaprtment statement, it is to be subjected to massive indoctrination "by means of grants, institutes for the study of America, the teaching of English, programs for the publication and dissemination of books and other means."

In elaborating the "democracy program" the U.S. diplomatic department supposedly proceeds from the desire expressed by R. Reagan to "take a more active part in the peaceful competition of ideas and ideals with the Soviet Union." What sort of "peaceful competition" is in question becomes clear from Eagleburger's explanations. The instruments of this "competition" are the buying of newspapers (although it is stipulated that "we will not spend so much money and time on subsidizing newspapers"), trade union leaders ("we intend to allocate funds to specific programs, for example, attempts to assist the development of free trade unions in Latin Ameirca"), and government figures. In reply to a question from one of the journalists as to whether secret funds will be made available under the "democracy program" to finance politicians of West European ruling parties, Eagleburger at first said: "I very much doubt it." But then he replied to a followup question: "No, it's impossible. We will not spend our money on attempts to promote democracy in countries where firmly and well-established democracy exists." But, of course, the White House will decide where it is "established" and where it is not.

Of course, it is proposed to act not only by buying people. In reply to a question as to whether the CIA will be involved in the "campaign for democracy," Eagleburger could merely mutter: "I cannot speak for the CIA.... I consider it inappropriate to comment on what other departments engage in." The tact of the assistant secretary of state in this matter is uderstandable. Even by American yardsticks the CIA's "work" somehow does not tie in with "democracy...." But Washington cannot do without the CIA in the "crusade for democracy": A dirty deed is being undertaken, and nothing will come of it without the assistance of the Langley professionals.

The "democracy program" conceived at the White House is just one of many aspects of Washington's great-power ambitions. The aim of the ambitions -- and it shows through quite clearly in the new "program" -- is to create a worldwide "pax Americana." The Reagan administration intends to propagate this "pax Americana" by using all means available.

It gambles chiefly not on bribery and corruption, nor even on the deeds of "cloak and dagger knights," but on force. On the same force for whose sake it is proposed to waste in the upcoming 5-year period alone much more than $1.5 trillion (what, compared with this, is the $65 million provided for the 1st year of the "democracy program's" operation!); on the force which Washington justifies with the military-strategic doctrines of "limited" or "protracted" thermonuclear wars and backs up with endless attempts to upset the military parity which has taken shape in the world.

Today, it seems, American foreign policymakers are not indifferent to how the peoples regard their activity in the world. But they are profoundly indifferent to the peoples' destinies. The chief thing for the White House is the end. And an end such as the establishment of U.S. global hegemony is capable of justifying any means in Washington's eyes -- ranging from the "training of leading cadres" for sovereign states to thermonuclear blackmail. The difference lies just in the effectiveness of such means. And if neither the campaign "for human rights" nor the "Soviet threat" bugaboo is working, why not try the "movement for democracy" -- this new stick for the latter-day "crusaders" from the banks of the Potomac?

TERM FOR U.S. STRATEGIC FORCES COMMISSION EXTENDED

LD191157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 83 p 3

[TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov report: "Term Extended"]

[Text] Washington February 19 TASS -- The White House has officially announced President Reagan's decision to extend the term of work of the so-called commission on strategic forces set up by him in last January. A special executive order signed by the President says that the commission would submit its recommendation to him on 15 April instead of this month as was initially planned.

The tasks of the commission on strategic forces are known to include a wide range of issues pertaining to the "modernization" of U.S. strategic forces. The commission makes special emphasis on working out the basing scheme for the new MX interncontinental ballistic missiles. The commission was set up after the U.S. Congress last December withheld the allocation of $988 million requested by the administration for the production of the first five MX missiles, which are a first strike weapon, rejecting as unaccepteble the administration-proposed "dense pack" basing mode.

Observers regard the very fact of the establishment of the commission, and now, the extensions of its term of work, as an indication that the U.S. Administration is not going to renounce the plans for the deployment of the MX system.

However, the matter is not with the MX missiles alone, for their production and deployment are only an element of a mammoth program for America's "rearmament" which is to cost an estimated $1.6 trillion in the coming 5 years. In the opinion of some observers, the commission had to delay its recommendations because of a divergence of opinion among the programs which distract large funds at a moment when the U.S. economy is in the grip of the worst crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930's. It is indicative that after the first three meetings of the commission former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown withdrew from it. Essentially a hawk himself, he nonetheless condemned the Reagan administration for its fervent militarism and came out in favor of the ratification by the United States of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

TASS REPORTS U.S. ALPINE FORCE CREATED

LD230546 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The United States Army has begun setting up a brigade of alpine rifles which will consist of three battalions with a total strength of 3,500 men, THE BOSTON GLOBE writes. The newspaper points out that the setting up of the first brigade of alpine rifles after World War Two is explained by the Pentagon's desire to include military operations in mountain regions into the list of strategic possibilities of the United States.

Having embarked upon the road of expansion of military intervention abroad, the present administration attached paramount importance to various "special" formations for diversionary operations. The alpine rifles are obviously to replenish these forces which are called upon to operate behind the enemy's front-line. The main specialists in this field are the "Green Berets" which earned notoriety by their bloody "exploits" in Indochina, the soldiers of United States Special Forces. The Pentagon resolved to strengthen them by two new battalions.

The training of "Seals", a task force of the United States Navy specialising on diversionary operations in harbours, has been intensified in California. "Black Berets" of the United States Marines are being trained in North Carolina. The first special operational wing of the United States Air Force which is go give air support to the participants in the diversionary operations, is based in Florida.

All these are the advance detachment of the "Rapid Deployment Force" whose numbers are to be doubled in the near future to the figure of 440,000 men. Their task is intervention in any "hot spots" of the world where Western "vital" interests are threatened.

U.S. PLAN TO INCREASE ARMS EXPORTS NOTED

LD231732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] In its draft federal budget for the 1984 fiscal year, the White House plans a further increase in funding for military deliveries to other countries. Andrey Ptashnikov, our correspondent in New York, reports:

According to preliminary and highly conservative estimates, U.S. arms exports will increase in value next year by at least $400 million. Israel will continue to receive the most military assistance from the United States, almost $2.5 billion. This money will be used by the Tel Aviv leaders to further implement the policy of genocide and international terrorism. Military supplies to El Salvador will increase in value to $205 million. By giving the utmost support to the antipeople government of that country Washington is doing all it can to ensure that the government is victorious in the struggle against the patriotic forces. The flow of U.S. arms to Honduras will more than double. There is a simple reason for this excessive generosity by the White House. With the full agreement of the regime ruling Honduras the United States is using that country as the principal bridgehead forterrorist actions against neighboring Nicaragua. U.S. military supplies to such countries as Guatemala, Pakistan, South Korea and a whole number of others will also increase considerably.

So, as we can see, the United States does not intend to give up its leading position in the business of arms sales, which is so dangerous for the cause of peace. The Washington administration is continuing to implement on an increasing scale the President's directive according to which supplying the means of waging war is one of the most important components of U.S. foreign policy.

PRC PEACE PROPOSAL TO USSR 'MAJOR ISSUE'

OW231021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing Feb 23 KYODO -- China has officially asked the Soviet Union to persuade Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in order to pave the way for normalization of relations between Beijing and Hanoi, Chinese authorities said Wednesday. They said China has made it clear to the Soviet Union that it is ready to make utmost efforts to patch up relations with Vietnam if an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese forces are pulled out of Kampuchea.

The bilateral ties have been strained for the past four years because of border disputes and the deployment of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea which ousted the China-backed Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh in 1979.

The authorities said the Chinese initiative for rapprochement with Vietnam was part of a five-point package proposal aimed at a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question.

The proposal was presented last October when vice foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union met in Beijing to discuss normalization of bilateral relations, the authorities said. They said the Kampuchean peace proposal will be a major issue of discussion at the second round of Sino-Soviet vice foreign ministerial talks opening in Moscow next Tuesday.

The authorities said China will be ready to sit down with Vietnam at a negotiation table even before the Vietnamese forces have been completely withdrawn from Kampuchea. China would be ready for talks with Vietnam when assured of Vietnamese pullout from Kampuchea, the authorities siad. After the withdrawal, the proposal went on, Kampuchean people should be left alone to set up political and social systems they like.
China has expressed its hope in this connection that a coalition government will be established in Kampuchea, representing various political and social groups. China has been supporting a coalition government set up last summer by three Kampuchean resistance groups opposed to the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin government.

The authorities quoted Soviet delegates to the Beijing meeting as saying they will study the Chinese proposal, even though they maintained Moscow's official position that the Kampuchean dispute is not suitable to be discussed at Sino-Soviet talks since it involves a third party.

Diplomatic sources here said the Chinese proposal demonstrated the significance the Beijing government attaches to a settlement of the Kampuchean question in improving Sino-Soviet relations. China has picked the Kampuchean issue, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and massive deployment of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders as three major obstacles in normalizing Beijing-Moscow ties.

U.S. STANDS IN WAY OF NORMALIZING USSR-PRC TIES

OW230618 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Glebov Commentary: "What Are the Imperialists Afraid of?"]

[Text] American Politicians and the U.S. press have recently been watching Soviet-Chinese relations closely. In this connection, station observer Glebov writes:

The U.S. imperialists always have only one criterion in their attitude toward Soviet-Chinese relations, that is, the worse Soviet-Chinese relations are the better it is for the United States. As our two countries develop their friendly relations and internationalist cooperation, the imperialists try by hook or by crook to undermine such relations and cooperation in order to provoke disputes between our two countries and peoples. Imperialists grumble that Soviet-Chinese unity would bring no good to them -- the imperialists.

When Soviet-Chinese relations began to deteriorate, through no fault of the Soviet side, and contacts between the two countries in various fields were suspended, the U.S. imperialists made no secret of their jubilation. Moreover, the United States has done everything possible to aggravate the differences between the Soviet Union and China and to stand in the way of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. Washington is extremely disturbed by any positive progress made in the bilateral relations between our two countries. However, the U.S. imperialists hide such uneasiness with insincere words, such as: the improving Soviet-Chinese relations do not seem to contradicte U.S. interests. It is easy to detect the insincerity of the imperialists' words. For example, the United States invariably intimidates China with the so-called Soviet threat -- a notorious cliche -- immediately after making such insincere statements. American news media often rave at great length that the Soviet Union has massed large numbers of troops along the Soviet-Chinese border. They publish a number of so-called reliable secret documents on the Soviet intention of attacking China, which are actually forged. The U.S. imperialists are afraid of any improvement in Soviet threat to China will lose its significance. This is because China holds an important place in Washington's plan. While creating a terrifying atmosphere with their fabricated Soviet threat to China, the U.S. imperialists also try to imbue people with the idea that China can save itself from Soviet attacks only by maintaining relations with the United States. To maintain such relations, the imperialists preach that China should not be too sensitive, even when the United States tramples on its sovereignty, infringes on its territorial integrity and injures the Chinese people's national dignity. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE wrote: As far as China is concerned, cooperating with the United States to counter the Soviet Union is more important than the Taiwan question. For the Chinese people, Taiwan is a question involving their dignity, while countering the Soviet Union is a matter of life and death.

Such shallow intimidation reveals the imperialists' true colors. The U.S. aggressive clique knows full well that the Soviet Union has never threatened and is no way threatening China and that the Soviet Union has on several occasions helped China to smash U.S. imperialists' hostile conspiracies against China. For example, after the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950, generals in the Pentagon suggested that an all-out attack be launched against China, and General MacArthur even suggested that atomic bombs be used against the PRC. However, the United States had to consider the existence of the powerful Soviet-Chinese alliance. Then President Truman wrote: We would be retaliated against if we decided to expand the war to China. This is because Beijing and Moscow were allies not only ideologially but also in other fields according to the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty. If China were attacked, Soviet Russia would certainly have intervened.

A similar situation occurred during the 1958 crisis in the Taiwan straits. American adventurists' wild actions were checked by Soviet statements that an attack on China would be regarded as an attack on the Soviet Union and that the aggressors would be counterattacked with the same means they had used.

U.S. imperialism has not abandoned its aggressive nature, nor has it abandoned its hostile schemes against China. The U.S. President's secret directive No 59 is proof of this. According to this directive, American nuclear missiles are constantly aimed at more than 100 targets in China.

STORY BY PRC WRITER PUBLISHED IN SOVIET WEEKLY

PM231125 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 23 February 1983 publishes on page 11 an abridged version of a story by the young Chinese writer Feng Jicai entitled "The Tall Woman and Her Short Husband" translated by doctor of philological sciences B. Riftin. The story describes the disgrace during the Cultural Revolution and subsequent rehabilitation of the husband, the changes wrought in him and his wife by their experiences and their neighbors' shifting attitude toward the couple. The story is preceded by the following introduction by Riftin under the heading "So That It Does Not Happen Again".

"Feng Jicai is a typical representative of the new generation of Chinese writers. He was born in 1942 and began to write during the 'Cultural Revolution.' In 1981 in the journal WEN I BATO he announced that he had first composed various life stories and told them to his close friends, shifting the action to unknown countries and giving the heroes foreign names. Only that could protect him at that time from severe punishment for his living words. Then he began to write his stories down and to hide the rolled up sheets of paper in the frame of his bicycle (his recent story 'The Hungarian Bicycle' describes this). Feng Jicai's story with the unusual title 'A.' is also devoted to the events of that tragic decade.

"I visited China recently and met with Feng Jicai. "'What gave you the idea of creating?' I asked him.

"(Answer) there were many reasons, one of them being connected with Russian literature. It was in those years that I accidently got my hands on Turgenev's 'First Love.' I read it and realized that I had to write.

"(Question) Which Russian writers do you like best?

"(Answer) Gogol, Lermontov, Lev Tolstoy, Chekhov, Dostoyevskiy, and of the Soviet writers Paustovskiy, Aytmatov and Nagibin. But in general it is hard to answer that question briefly. I also like the Russian painters, particularly Levitan, and of the composers, Chaykovskiy and of the prose writers -- Turgenev. It sometimes even seems to me that they are just one man, only in painting this man is Levitan, in music he is Chaykovskiy and in literature he is Turgenev. [answer ends]

"Many stories and tales are being published in China reflecting the turbulent events of recent decades and attempts to overcome the grave heritage of past years. Their authors include Wang Meng, who is influenced simultaneously by Soviet and Western literature and is the creator of the well-known stories 'With Great Regards' and 'The Butterfly' and the tale 'Night in the Big City' which has already been published in Russian translation in our country; there is Shen Rong, formerly a teacher of Russian, whose story about the Women doctor friends, 'Average Height,' is now enjoying wide popularity; there is Jiang Zilong, who has the first to depict in literature in recent years the model of a Chinese man who had studied in Moscow and used Soviet experience in production; and there is Liu Binyan, the translator of V. Kaverin's 'Two Captains' and the author of the sketch 'Men and Werewolves' which has become famous throughout China and which gave the title to an anthology of modern Chinese prose recently published by the Progress Publishing House. All these writers have passed through a grim school of life and write of what they have seen with their own eyes.

"'I should like to write 12-13 stories about how various people behaved in the period of the "Cultural Revolution,"' Feng Jicai said. 'Some of the stories in this cycle have already been written. It is necessary to write about this because if we forget an evil it may recur in a different guise and also in order to teach people, particularly young people, to think for themselves.'

"The story by Feng Jicai presented to the reader in abridged form was published in the May 1982 issue of the journal SHANGHAI WENGXUE."

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

Talks With Patolichev

LD231618 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, Chairman of the Soviet-Japanese Committee on Economic Cooperation Nikolay Patolichev received today the leaders of the Japanese trade and economic delegation led by President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Committee on Economic Cooperation Shigeo Nagano.

Opinions were exchanged on issues of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation, as well as of the prospects for their development.

It was noted that despite the positive results achieved in the bilateral trade and economic relations the possibilities for their development are far from being exhausted. In this connection, the sides favoured a further development of trade and economic cooperation on an equal and mutually advantageous basis in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The conversation was attended by executives of the trading and industrial companies and of the leading banks of Japan.

The meeting was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Patolichev on Fate of Japan

OW240051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow Feb 23 KYODO -- The Japanese archipelago will sink in 20 minutes if attacked although Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said he will make it an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev said Wednesday.

Patolichev said this during talks with a Japanese economic and trade delegation headed by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Nakasone told THE WASHINGTON POST last month while in Washington that Japan will be made such a carrier to counter Soviet attacks, touching off bitter reactions from Moscow.

Increased Economic Cooperation Sought

OW240119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow Feb 23 KYODO -- The Soviet foreign trade minister Thursday asked Japan to step up bilateral economic cooperation.

Nikolay Patolichev made the request when he met with key members of a large Japanese business mission, including leader Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Criticizing U.S. diplomatic policy and its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, Patolichev said Moscow strongly hopes to obtain Japan's more positive economic cooperation in various projects including not only those concerning development of resources in Siberia but also in other projects.

He noted in this connection that the volume of Japan-Soviet trade is still smaller than Soviet-Finnish trade, despite its steady expansion in the past 25 years.

Nagano stopped short of making a firm commitment, however, stating that Japan hopes to promote not only economic cooperation but also in such fields as sports with the Soviet Union.

Noting that both the Soviet Union and the United States are important nations for Japan, Nagano expressed the hope for Moscow's stepped-up effort to improve relations with Washington.

Patolichev said, however, that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who was instrumental in establishment of a U.S.-Soviet Economic Council in 1973, now supports the Ronald Reagan administration's power politics. He also said the Soviet Union is now building five natural gas pipelines despite the U.S. economic sanctions. European nations are positively cooperating with the Soviet Union, he added.

Sushkov Raps Japanese Attitude

OW241223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow Feb 24 KYODO -- A senior Soviet official Thursday criticized the Japanese Foreign Ministry for requesting that a cautious approach be taken by a visiting Japanese trade and economic mission in meeting with Soviet officials.

Vladimir Sushkov, Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, also rebuked the ministry for restraining the activities of the Soviet trade representative office in Japan. The criticisms came at the first plenary meeting between a 252-member Japanese mission and some 150 Soviet officials, which opened in Moscow Thursday morning.

The high-caliber Japanese mission led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrived here Tuesday for a week-long visit to discuss ways to revitalize bilateral trade and economic relations.

Sushkov, opening the parley, asked that the bilateral joint economic committee, suspended since 1979, be resumed next year to promote joint Siberian development projects.

He also said a remark made by a high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official concerning Moscow's intentions was wrong.

Yoshiya Kato, director-general of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, said recently the Soviet Union is aiming to separate Japan from the United States by economic means.

In reply, Yohei Mimura, president of Mitsubishi Corp., and Toshikuni Yahiro, president of Mitsui and Co., gave their views about the prospects for Japan-Soviet trade relations.

They said it would be difficult to extend cooperation for the promotion of big Siberian projects in view of the current recession and worldwide trade embargoes imposed against Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

Sushkov said Japanese businesses are in an inferior position compared with European firms in trading with the Soviet Union, partly because Japan and the USSR have not convened their joint economic committee for more than three and a half years.

He attributed the poor situation to various political factors, including the fact that Japanese businesses are almost barred from using official credits.

IZVESTIYA on Trade Talks

PM231521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Issue": "What Is Demanded of Businessmen?"]

[Text] Tokyo [no date given] -- The visit to the Soviet Union of a representative delegation -- more than 250 people -- of Japanese businessmen, which begins 22 February, is arousing broad public interest here. The very fact that the leaders of the business world are making a trip to the USSR is viewed in Japan as an opportunity to make positive changes to Soviet-Japanese relations, above all in the sphere of trade and economic ties.

"The delegation can play a concrete role in improving Japanese-Soviet relations and also in easing tension in the Far East and in the world as a whole," the newspaper ASAHI writes. "The establishment of good-neighborly relations between Japan and the USSR is a necessity."

"Against the background of the relations which have now taken shape between the two countries," the newspaper MAINICHI writes, "the visit to Moscow of such a representative trade and economic delegation is of considerable significance. Above all, because it could open up definite prospects before Japanese businessmen, who are lagging hopelessly behind their West European colleagues in the matter of mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR." Many other commentaries are also couched in a similar tone.

It seems, however, that the broad interest in activating economic ties with the Soviet Union is causing irritation among those who are incorrigible enemies of a general improvement in relations between the two countries. After U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who recently visited the Japanese islands, paid increased -- and, it is to be supposed, unhealthy -- attention to the businessmen's visit, official Tokyo also began increasing pressure on the delegation.

In particular, none other than I. Kato, chief of the Japanese Foreign Ministry Europe and Oceania Department, recently demanded that the delegation's members "show restraint in Moscow" and "not forget the sanctions" against the USSR introduced in the past under pressure from Washington. Appeals "not to sacrifice the nation's vital interests for the sake of trade operations" have also been addressed to the delegates. An overt attempt has also been made to foist onto the entrepreneurs some sort of "political mission" with nauseating slogans and unsubstantiated claims on the Soviet Union which could, in the final analysis, reduce to naught the very idea of the trip to Moscow.

The pressure on representatives of the business world arouses displeasure and indignation among them. S. Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry and head of the delegation, in particular, visited Prime Minister Y. Nakasone and protested at the Japanese Foreign Ministry's interference. S. Nagano told the journalists who gathered at the press conference held afterward: "We would not go to the USSR if it were against Japan's state interests. We have put in a very great effort to prepare for the visit, and now they are trying to put a spoke in our wheel."

Of course, there is nothing new in the fact that certain forces are not interested in filling Soviet-Japanese relations with positive substance. And the reaction of Japan's business circles to the attempts to "squeeze" them and to use enemies of good-neighborliness between the USSR and Japan as a tool is natural.

The question, however, is whether the representatives of Japan's business world will be able to counter the pressure being brought to bear on them with commonsense and to display understanding of their true interests. And the overall result of their trip to the Soviet Union will evidently depend largely on the answer to this question.

GROMYKO MEETS JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

Discusses Relations

LD231957 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received the Japanese ambassador in the USSR Masuo Takashima at the latter's request.

The ambassador outlined Japan's approach to questions of developing Japanese-Soviet relations and assessment of the international situation that is taking shape.

Andrey Gromyko drew the ambassador's attention to the Soviet Union's new major initiatives directed at curbing the arms race, averting nuclear war, restoring the atmosphere of trust in international relations and continuing the process of relaxation of tension in the world, including in the Far East. Japan could make a weighty contribution to the solution of these tasks. Meantime the actions taken lately by the Japanese government point to a serious tilt in Japan's policy toward the building up of the military potential and a dangerous intensification of militaristic tendencies. Such a course can lead only to a growth of tension in the Far East. it was stressed that the development of relations between the USSR and Japan in the direction of goodneighborhood, mutually advantageous cooperation and trust would accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and also the interests of peace and security in the Far East and Asia as a whole.

Assures Japan on SS-20 Deployment

OW240025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow Feb 23 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko Wednesday assured Japan SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles to be shifted from Europe to Siberia are not to be directed at Japan.

Gromyko gave the assurance when he met Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Masuo Takashima to discuss bilateral relations, Takashima told reporters.

Takashima said he told Gromyko Japan is ready to improve relations with the Soviet Union but said the projected SS-20 transfer would pose a grave threat to security in Asia.

Gromyko was quoted as replying the missile transfer is merely for defense purposes and not for aggression.

The Japanese envoy renewed Japan's invitation to Gromyko to visit Tokyo but the Soviet minister remained noncommittal, saying he has to talk to the Soviet leadership about a visit, Takashima said. He said there was nothing new in his talks with Gromyko but added the Soviet minister did not criticize Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Washington last month. The Soviet Union last month reacted sharply to Nakasone's statement in Washington that Japan should be made an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" to counter Soviet attacks.

JAPAN MAY ALLOW U.S. FORCES TO BLOCK STRAITS

'Dangerous Plans'

LD232223 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 23 Feb 83

["Dangerous Plans" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The newspaper ASAHI reports today that a spokesman of Japan's Foreign Ministry said that Japan's Government believes the U.S. forces might independently block free straits around the Japanese archipelago -- the Laperouse Strait, the Tsugaru Strait and the Korea Strait. The newspaper points out that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone admitted recently that Tokyo might approve the blocking by U.S. forces of these three straits in case of an "emergency situation" even beyond the limits of Japan.

This is a new element and it develops in a dangerous direction the previous pronouncements of official Japanese representatives about the plans of blocking the straits along which international shipping lanes pass.

If in the past the possibility of such actions was linked directly with "an emergency situation" in the area of Japan, in other words, with the emergence of a direct threat to Japan, now the straits might be blocked even if Japan is not threatened. And this blocking will be implemented by the U.S. command whenever it sees fit. This means that Tokyo actually agrees to give the Pentagon a free hand in conducting actions which cannot but affect Japan in a most serious way. In other words, a new dangerous step is being taken on the road of involving Japan heavily in U.S. military preparations.

Some facts from the recent past might be recalled in this connection. Helping Hitler's Germany during the Second World War, the Japanese ruling circles, violating the pact on neutrality with the USSR were creating serious obstacles to Soviet shipping in the Far East.

These actions, specifically, included the closure of the straits linking open seas, inspection and detainment of Soviet vessels in violation of generally recognized norms of international law. As a result of the arbitrary actions of the Japanese military command it was then practically impossible to use the Laperouse, Korea and Tsugaru Straits.

Do they in Washington and Tokyo plan to revive such a piratic practice? Contrary to truth, allegations about "Soviet menace" are rehashed there insistently and it is sought to distort the real nature of the Soviet Union's defensive measures. The Soviet Union does not threaten anyone but it cannot overlook the fact that military activity which dangerously aggravates the situation in the area is being conducted in immediate proximity to it.

Blockade 'Hostile to USSR'

OW220548 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] In his letter, Mr Takumi Goto of Miyagi Prefecture has asked Radio Moscow to state its views as fully as possible regarding the strong U.S. request for Japan's sealane defense, which he considers highly impertinent and unconstitutional. In this connection, commentator Anatolyev writes as follows:

In 1976 the United States called on Japan to step up its cooperation in joint antisubmarine operations in the Western Pacific. This was the first time the U.S. Government had enticed Japan to disregard its constitutional ban on the dispatch of its troops overseas.

In further developments, at the Japan-U.S. summit talks in Washington in May 1981 then Prime Minister Suzuki made a virtual pledge that in the near future, Japan's naval and air forces will assume the patrol of sealanes extending 1,000 nautical miles from Japan's mainland.

It is quite obvious that this promise runs counter not only to Japan's Constitution, but also to the Japanese Government's assurance that it will make defense efforts only to guarantee its own national security.

This pledge is still being repeated by leaders in Japan. The call for the blockade of the Soya, Tsugaru, and Tsushima Straits by some military personnel and politicians in Japan is connected to this pledge for Japan's sealane defense.

First of all, this call is hostile to the Soviet Union and has met resolute Soviet denunciations. The design to increase Japan's military capabilities so as to defend sealanes and blockade the straits was more clearly confirmed when Prime Minister Nakasone visited the United States recently. Adding new significance to his predecessor's pledge, Prime Minister Nakasone expressed his desire to expand the Japanese forces' theater of operations to 1,000 nautical miles from the mainland.

As a result of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Washington, it has become clear that the United States schemes to transfer to Japan its military responsibilities in the area up to 1,000 nautical miles south of Japan. Prime Minister Nakasone defined this area as one enclosed with two belts, one from Guam to Tokyo and the other from the Taiwan Strait to Osaka. Therefore, the area at issue is a broad sea zone in the Pacific which is far away from Japan's boundary.

However, advocates of militarism are not willing to limit Japan's military advance to this area. The other day, Chief of Staff of the Maritime Self-Defense Force Maeda refused to state clearly what geographical boundaries Japan's military is considering for its operations. This proves that Japan's military is preparing for combat actions in areas even beyond 1,000 nautical miles.

In this context, it can be said that Japan is turning into a military power in the Pacific. The Southeast Asian nations have naturally become aware of this situation, and they have expressed their grave apprehensions as to Japan's future advance into the Pacific. All Pacific nations have concluded that with the Nakasone cabinet's birth, Japan's defense policy has begun making rapid and dangerous changes.

Since Japanese militarism collapsed with the end of World War II, no prime minister has ever made militarist statements so clearly as Nakasone, including one on changing the Constitution for the worse in order to remove restrictions on national defense. It is only natural that neighboring countries cannot but change their attitude toward Japan in the face of these facts, contribution to their further alarm.

Then why is Japan's ruling clique treading this dangerous path, even at the expense of aggravating relations with its neighboring countries? The reason is that the United States -- Japan's military ally -- is seeking to reduce its military burden. According to U.S. plans, Japan is supposed to fill a possible vacuum which will be created when part of the U.S. forces move to the Persian Gulf area.

Japan's Government sources and part of its mass media contend that all these dangerous changes stem from the increased threat from the Soviet Union. However, it should be noted that the Soviet Union has been calling on Japan to discuss the issue of measures to promote relations of trust in the Far East. The Soviet Union has also assured Japan that it will not use nuclear arms against Japan if Japan clearly confirms its resolution to abide by its three nonnuclear principles.

What the Soviet Union hears in response to these proposals is only a call for Japan's military buildup and its forces' advance into the Pacific. Various statements in Tokyo, in excited tones cannot but awaken alarm.

INTRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR MISSILES INTO JAPAN HIT

LD231040 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 22 Feb 83

["Launch Pad for American Missiles" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Speaking on Monday at the Budget Commission of the parliament's lower chamber, an official representative of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said that American warships, equipped with cruise missiles can enter Japanese ports without preliminary consultations with Tokyo. The newspaper YOMIURI writes today that this statement actually opens Japanese ports for the American battleship -- missile carrier "New Jersey" which will function on the Seventh American Fleet. In the next few months the ship, bound to represent the firepower of the American Navy in the western part of the Pacific, will start regular "demonstration of force" in the region with the entry into Japanese ports. It was officially announced that as of next year cruise missiles on the battleship will be equipped with nuclear warheads. Following "New Jersey", the same will be done on other ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

During many years Japanese official circles asserted that the principle of preliminary consultations underlies the Tokyo-Washington military links. That was done to pacify the Japanese public who expressed obvious concern over delivery of American nuclear weapons to the Japanese territory. The Japanese Government also declared that it would unservingly abide by the three non-nuclear principles, namely not to have, not to produce and not to bring in nuclear weapons.

How could these official declarations be matched with practical actions? Periodically sending to Japanese ports American ships with nuclear weapons aboard or deploying such weapons on some of its bases in Japan, Washington seeks to make the Japanese get used to the thought that such actions are just ordinary.

The newspaper MAINICHI points out that the Japanese cabinet is after revision of the policy towards nuclear armament. Towards Japan the Pentagon acts like towards NATO. [sentence as received] It is not accidental that the term "Natoisation" of American-Japanese relations has firmly entered the political lexicon. The United States intends to deploy in the area of Japan its new systems of nuclear weapons, and ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet which enter Japanese ports, are designed to become launch pads for medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads.

The facts show that Tokyo makes one step after another, which ever deeper involves Japan into the U.S. nuclear strategy. It is noteworthy that every new concession made by Tokyo is followed by yet another American pressure which leads to escalation of militarisation of Japan.

DANGER OF JAPANESE MILITARIZATION DISCUSSED

Polyanov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA

PM221617 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[N. Polyanov article under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Harnessed Together With the Pentagon"]

[Text] Let us transport ourselves back mentally a few weeks to the banks of the Potomac. The American capital was welcoming Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone. The White House host was being extremely amiable toward his overseas visitor: "Just call me Ron," he told him, and got back the reply "and you can simply call me Yasu."

Even old hands at divining the Washington oracle were taken aback. Never before had the staid visitors from the Japanese islands, matchless in their observance of etiquette, taken such liberties. A certain fraternization between the American President and the Japanese prime minister was occurring before the eyes of the surprised public. Why all of a sudden?

Despite the previous, adequately close relations between Washington and Tokyo the matter had not before reached the point of political embraces at "summit level." The commentators had immediately to lose themselves in conjectures regarding the reasons for such behavior by the allies. The Japanese visitor himself hastened to throw some light on the situation that had come about. Speaking to a WASHINGTON POST respresentative over breakfast, he explained openly that henceforth Japan was an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and the Japanese-American partnership was an "association of destiny."

Some politicians of the older generation felt their skin prickle: The Japanese prime minister had borrowed the expression "association of destiny" from the vocabulary of an earlier period when the leaders of the "Third Reich," fascist Italy and militarist Japan, had readily decked out their speeches with this phrase.

However, the crux of it is not only or so much a matter of words. It is far more dangerous for peace in the Pacific Ocean that the talks about the Japanese "unsinkable aircraft carrier" are being accompanied by increasingly defiant militarist exercises that threaten to sink not only the aircraft carrier.... The upper echelons in Tokyo are again talking about the Tsushima Strait and Korean coastal waters as shipping routes with one-way Japanese traffic. Again the Japanese military is discussing the extention of the sea routes it controls to a 1,000-mile area while glancing from time to time at the complacently smirking Pentagon generals. And again one can hear the very significant phrases that the "postwar period" is over and the time for the "offensive and action" is beginning.

The political threatening gestures that were so favored during the ill-famed times of the "coprosperity sphere," which was what the Japanese militarists called the regions of East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean captured during the war years, are being rehabilitated step by step in the best samurai tradition. One can understand (Naokhiko Okubo), a leader of one of the Buddhist opposition parties, calling the Tokyo rulers' present manner of saber rattling "exceptionally dangerous." A commentator for the newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN, which has a circulation of 7 million, expressed himself even more positively when he remarked with distaste: "It seems Nakasone's wartime recollections have become the basis of his present defense policy."

These recollections are, naturally, also noted in those countries which were once made to join the "coprosperity sphere" by the Japanese samurai. "We are again fearful," Adam Malik, the former Indonesian foreign minister, observed on this matter. "Japan must not be allowed to arm. The very thought of such arming fills all Asians with horror."

Naturally, they are not so naive in Tokyo as to leave the fears of the Asiatic peoples out of their reckoning. Not for nothing is the present prime minister taking steps to confuse Japan's near and distant neighbors. Scarcely had he taken up his post as head of government then he communicated by telephone with his colleagues in the South Asian organization, ASEAN: "Don't worry, no one is threatening you!" However, these words were followed by actions of a contrary nature. Only recently the cabinet in Tokyo loudly declared that henceforth American nuclear aircraft carriers would be long-term guests in Japanese harbors. The deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers is planned in the north of the country. To drown it all, during the Japanese prime minister's visit to the American capital in January an agreement was reached on cooperation in the development of the latest military technology and the joint creation of new types of weapons.

The finale to a long list of militarist matters is the incredible military expenditure in the Japanese budget for 1983-1984, which gives decidedly short shrift to those items, modest anyway in terms of their financing, intended for social purposes. The blow delivered to the social section of the budget has produced such an impression on the Japanese public that even moderate commentators have raised their eyebrows in surprise. One of them, (Itsuo Kadogaki), greatly upset, babbled that the premier's actions "reflect the present government's insensitivity."

Insensitivity! That is a mold description for the siphoning of budget funds off into a bottomless powder keg. It is a question, as (Kh. Natsume), director-general of the Defense Policy Bureau [Politicheskoye Burd Oborony] explained, of Japan's gradual advancing to the front rank of militarist states with the aim, as he put it, of "establishing a balance in the region." This is why Japan is accepting a large number of American fighter-bombers on its runways. This is why it is intended to produce the most up-to-date weaponry at an increased rate. And this is why the Japanese national debt is being raised to astronomical propositions. Already, halfway through the present year it will amount to $5,000 for each Japanese -- a fantastic sum, which was hitherto unheard of in industrially advanced states. It is true that from the viewpont of the great American friend Japan is still trailing in the rear behind Washington's other partners. The rulers in Tokyo, their severe guardians explain, are obliged to raise their military expenditure to 15 percent of the budget and not stop at any measly 7 percent. The exchange of civilities between the government heads did not help because when it is a question of money, the Americans are merciless even toward their most civil ally.

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz recently visited Tokyo. Information filtered into the press that his dialogue with the Japanese ministers sounded like sweet music to the Americans' ears. Of course! As the newspapers report, the Tokyo bosses have shown understanding toward such schemes, for example, as the deployment of American nuclear weapons in East Asia, the siting of "cruise missiles" on the Japanese Islands and Tokyo's involvement in unconditional support of America's nuclear adventures.

Naturally, much of what the American visitor spoke about with his hosts has remained safely locked away. One thing is clear, however, and that is, that although Washington is not satisfied with Japan's "too small" direct military expenditure the Tokyo rulers are now doing much more in a related sphere, they are giving the American militarists a free hand on the Japanese Islands and in their coastal waters. Is it necessary to spell out why such a policy is fraught with enormous dangers for these islands? They are not only getting themselves caught up in the American military machine but are also becoming a springboard, as it were, for Washington's militarists. It is easy to imagine how this country, which was the American nuclear weapon's first victim, can end up.

The Japanese rulers foolishly console themselves with the image of an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Right now American fighter-bombers are taking off from the American bases on the Japanese Island of Okinawa and are carrying out training flights and simulating "air strikes" against the DPRK. Today it is a dangerous and senseless war game. Tomorrow it can turn into a sinister reality that will engulf this same "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Beglov on Moscow TV

LD212323 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Feb 83

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Excerpt] It must be said that recently, and that includes last week, the theme of Japan has echoed in international news in rather a perturbing way. It is a matter of a new sharp turn in the official course of this country toward militarization. And once again we have to say that anti-Soviet mystification is being whipped from the same old source in public diplomacy, the myth of the so-called threat from the north enevelopes the Japanese Islands and poisons relations between our peoples. Of course it is not only a question of mystification but also of certain political calculations or, if you like, the cunning of the powers that be in Japan.

Let us lift the curtain over relations between Japan and its partners in the West, especially the United States. Economic contradictions between them have become aggravated to the limit. Japan as a rival is forcing them out of world markets and is encroaching on the possessions of America itself.

When Nakasone, the current prime minister, went to the United States immediately after he was appointed to that post, the U.S. propagandists openly lured him into an anti-Soviet trip by hinting that only the most bellicose gestures directed at the USSR can compensate for the displeasure of the United States at American losses in the economic war with Japan.

That is how it is done. That is exactly how the web of distrust and dissent is woven that pushes Japan along the dangerous path toward the rash statement made by the current prime minister to the effect that he is allegedly ready to turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

One may ask a question: does history really enjoin Soviet people and their friends in the Far East to forget the horrors and outrages caused by Japanese militarism when 40 years ago it preyed upon neighboring countries and encroached on our frontiers as well as on the frontier of our Mongolian friends? As we say, nobody is forgotten and nothing is forgotten.

But we would prefer that the place for militarism always be on the dump of history and that the Soviet and Japanese peoples should be left with only one common road, the road of goodneighborliness. This goodneighborliness has pure, unmuddied sources in the not so distant past.

SERGEY PAVLOV NAMED NEW AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA

PM231315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Second Edition p 6

[Unattributed "News Item"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Sergey Pavlovich Pavlov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum has relieved Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Mongolian People's Republic in connection with his reassignment.

INDOCHINA SUMMIT CONFERENCE HELD 22-23 FEB

Summit Statement

LD232154 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Vientiane February 23 TASS -- The leaders of the states of Indochina, who took part in a conference held here on February 22 and 23, confirmed in a joint statement that Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam will further consolidate solidarity and cooperation with each other on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. These relations, it is said in a statement that was distributed at a press conference, are directed at providing mutual assistance in the cause of socialist construction and the defence of each of the countries, at defence of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

The statement stresses that the ties of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are unbreakable. It notes that the countries of Indochina are stinting no effort to normalise relations with China and are striving for the establishment of relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN countries. Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam desire the establishment of normal relations with the United States on the basis of equality, mutual respect of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Also read out at the press conference was the text of a statement on the Vietnamese volunteer army in Kampuchea that was adopted at the conference in Vientiane. The statement says that the Vietnamese volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea after the threat from outside is liquidated and after Thailand stops providing its territory for subsersive activities against Kampuchea.

Every year, the statement says, Vietnam and Kampuchea will study the question of withdrawing a part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea proceeding from the state of security in that country. In furtherance of the first step in this direction that was taken in 1982, a part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops will also be withdrawn from Kampuchea this year.

USSR Greetings

OW231405 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a message of greetings to Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

The message reads: We warmly welcome your participation in the conference of leaders of the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK, The Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea summit is of particular significance in the present conditions when the imperialist circles and their lackeys are pursuing a policy of causing world tension and when outside powers are creating conflicts among Southeast Asian nations. To counter that policy, the Indochinese countries are carrying out a policy of creating an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation and good neighborliness among all the nations in this region of the world.

The Soviet Union fully supports that constructive policy aimed at easing tension in the region and at implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The Soviet Union's solidarity with the three Indochinese countries reflects the noble common ideals of socialism and our determination to jointly struggle against imperialism for peace, security and social progress.

May your conference be a success and score good results in the interest of continuously closing the ranks among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

SRV DENIAL OF PRC 'SHELLING' CHARGE CITED

PM171027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

TASS Report: "SRV: Resolute Denial"]

[Text] VNA has denied the Chinese mass media's fabrications about shellings of certain Chinese border districts in the Guangxi-Zhuang autonomous region and Yunnan Province by the Vietnamese side, which allegedly occurred in the period 6 through 10 February.

VNA is empowered to state, the report points out, that this invention of the Chinese authorities is aimed at frustrating Vietnam's proposal to cease all armed and other hostile actions on the border between the two countries for the period of the new-year festival (according to the lunar calendar).

PRAVDA CITES VNA ON PRC 'INCURSIONS' INTO SRV

PM231259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Border Incident"]

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Feb -- As VNA reported today, in the period 6 through 13 February, during the celebrations of the lunar new year, the Chinese side perpetrated a whole series of armed incursions into border regions of Vietnam. On 11 February in the Commune of (Minlong) in Cao Bang province several houses were set on fire and destroyed by mortar fire from the Chinese side, and a Vietnamese border guard was killed.

TASS CITES SRV COMMENTARY ON PRC RELATIONS

LD212250 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi February 21 TASS -- The "Voice of Vietnam" radio station has broadcast a commentary on China's stand on the Kampuchean question. The Chinese leaders have lately been using the mass media to expound "China's stand on the Kampuchean problem." They are constantly holding forth on the presence of a Vietnamese troop contingent in Kampuchea, regarding it as a factor worsening relations between China and Vietnam, between China and the Indochinese countries and even between China and some other countries. In this context Beijing is pressing the demand for the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as a precondition for improving abnormal relations between the above countries and China.

Reality, however, is different. Beijing would not give up its hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries and is giving support to the Pol Pot clique and the other reactionary forces working against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. China's demand for the complete and unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is motivated by Beijing's desire to gain a free hand to carry through its plans to restore the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. What hypocrisy!

Stating their position in this way, the Chinese leaders are mixing up cause and effect. Beijing is talking about normalizing relations with Vietnam but never says about the reasons for their deterioration or about who is responsible for this deterioration.

It is not the presence of a Vietnamese troop contingent in Kampuchea that is the cause of today's tension in relations between China and Vietnam but Beijing's hostile policy towards Vietnam. Anyway, these relations had become tense even before the entry of Vietnamese troops into Kampuchea. In 1978, when there was not a single Vietnamese soldier in Kampuchea, China stopped aid to Vietnam, recalled its specialists and unilaterally unleashed ideological and psychological warfare against Vietnam.

Yet earlier Beijing had used the Pol Pot clique to drag Vietnam into a border war with Kampuchea. At last, in 1979 a 600,000-strong Chinese Army invaded Vietnamese territory. All that shows that the reason for the deterioration of Chinese-Vietnamese relations lies in the policy pursued by Beijing. So the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea calls for the elimination of the cause necessitating their presence, namely, the threat from China.

To demand the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as a precondition for the normalisation of Chinese-Vietnamese relations means to turn things upside down. If the Chinese leadership really wishes to improve relations with Vietnam it should renounce its hostile policy towards Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and respond in an affirmative and sincere manner to the fair proposals of the three Indochinese countries. Conditions will be provided in this way for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

We have stressed in more than one occasion, the commentator continues, that Kampuchea's domestic problems should be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves. We for our part believe the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. Trying to explain their position, the Chinese leaders also claimed that they respected the will of the Kampuchean people. Why then not recognize obvious reality, i.e., the fact that the present government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been elected by the Kampuchean people themselves in a general, free and democratic election.

The Chinese authorities declare that they have no selfish ambitions with regard to Kampuchea. Why then are they demanding the establishment in that country of a coalition government including representatives of all the parties and political groupings suiting Beijing taste? They are holding forth on the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. What principles are they following then in demanding that the Kampuchean people should set up in their country U.N.-supervised government bodies?

Would the Chinese leaders accept such a demand if it were made by anyone? But Beijing goes even further in the absurdity of its demands. It calls for "the neutralisation of Kampuchea" so that this country could not be used against other states.

It is common knowledge that Kampuchea is a victim of China's aggressive policy, and the experience of the past 40 years shows that Thailand has always been used as a beachhead for aggression and intervention against the Indochinese countries. The problem therefore is that China should stop using the territory of Thailand for hostile actions against the three Indochinese countries rather than the "neutralisation" of Kampuchea. It is obvious that "China's stand on the Kampuchean question" does not contain anything new, whereas Vietnam's position is perfectly clear.

A stand for settling problems in relations with China through peaceful negotiations on the basis of non-intervention in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and talks which would not at all touch upon problems related to third countries. It is utmost absurdity to raise, as China wants, problems related to third countries as a precondition for the settlement of exclusively bilateral questions.

For instance, we do not approve of the fact that Beijing is closing ranks with Washington in its opposition to the peace-loving and revolutionary forces of the world but we do not put forward as a precondition for the normalisation of relations with Vietnam Beijing's renunciation of its relationship with Washington. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is a question which should be decided by Vietnam and Kampuchea. This presence does not threaten anyone and no one has the right to meddle in this question.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is not at all the reason behind the deterioration of Vietnamese-Chinese relations or of China's relations with any other socialist country. Beijing's demand for the complete and unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as a precondition for an improvement in relations with Vietnam or any other socialist country is absurd and unacceptable. The Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and the world public at large fully support our just stand.

Long before a limited contingent of Vietnamese troops was sent to Kampuchea the erroneous policy of the Chinese leadership had gradually brought about abnormal relations between China and socialist countries. This is doing grave damage to the Chinese people and to the international prestige of the People's Republic of China. If the Beijing leadership really wants to improve the situation, it should put an end to its erroneous policy. But if it continues to put forward groundless causes to justify its mistakes, no problem will be resolved. Moreover, the isolation of the Beijing leadership will be even worsened, the "Voice of Vietnam" stresses in conclusion.

REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO GREECE CONTINUES

Meets with Athens Mayor

LD231316 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 23 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the municipality of the Greek capital.

The head of the Soviet Government was warmly welcomed by the Mayor of Athens Dhimitris Beis who presented to him the gold medal of Athens.

Our people, he said, as it is seen from its entire long history, is deeply loyal to the ideals of freedom, democracy and peace. We know that your people, too, is loyal to the same ideals and we do not forget the great example of heroism and self-sacrifice that was set by Soviet people in the struggle against Nazism, in the struggle during which the blood of millions of soldiers and peaceful citizens was shed.

Greeks remember with emotion how during the occupation they would gather secretly in the evening round radio sets and awaited tensely for news from the fields of the great battles of the allies and the heavy fighting carried out by the Soviet Army, the mayor said. We lived together with you, minute after minute, inch after inch, the Stalingrad epopee which made the decisive contribution to the rout of fascism.

The Mayor of Athens noted that the entire Greek peole and, in particular, the residents of Athens believe that after the visit by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers the ties between the two countries will become closer and more fruitful. He asked to convey the friendly Soviet people the feelings of love and friendship of the residents of Athens who, as he stressed, are in the ranks of the broad movement for international detente, peace among nations and for the ending of the arms race.

On expressing gratitude for the possibility to visit the municipality and acquaint himself with its activities, Nikolay Tikhonov warmly thanked for the honorary award.

We are deeply impressed by the stay in your wonderful city, the centre of the country's political, scientific and cultural life, Nikolay Tikhonov said. It was a great pleasure to see the concern with which you preserve the great monuments of antiquity which hold a worthy place in the treasure store of world culture.

Your capital, Nikolay Tikhonov went on, is also a venue for various forums and meetings. Soviet performers regularly take part in the Athens art festival where they are warmly and generously received by the residents of your city. Our sportsmen have appeared more than once before the local public.

Ties between Moscow and Athens are expanding and deepening. The exchange of visits by the mayors of the two cities was held recently, and the results of these visits were highly assessed in my country. Agreement has been reached on holding days of Moscow in Athens and days of Athens in Moscow. This will serve the further strengthening of friendly ties between the Soviet and Greek peoples.

The successful development of mutually advantageous all-round relations between the Soviet Union and the Greek republic was emphasized at the talks that were held these days with the Greek leaders, Nikolay Tikhonov said.

It is pleasant to note that on such cardinal problems of our time as relation of tension, strengthening of European security, ending of the arms race and a number of other problems Greece keeps to constructive positions, he said.

We hope, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said in conclusion, that our visit will also have a beneficial influence on the development of Soviet-Greek relations. In memory of visiting the municipality Nikolay Tikhonov presented to the mayor a memorial medal of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Then Nikolay Tikhonov and the personages accompanying him travelled to Corinth, a town which a Greek polis, which had left a noticeable trace in Greek history and culture, had flourished in ancient times. The Soviet guests familiarised themselves with monuments of antique architecture.

Attends Dinner in Athens

LD240820 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 24 TASS -- Yiannis Alevras, president of parliament, gave on Wednesday a dinner in honour of Soviet head of government Nikolay Tikhonov paying an official visit to Greece.

KKE General Secretary Statement

LD231909 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 23 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of MInisters of the USSR, had a comradely meeting here with Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE]. After the meeting the leader of the Greek Communists made a statement for the press.

The visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as I have became convinced, is of much importance for our country, Harilaos Florakis said. This is connected not only with the talks that have been held but also with bilateral agreements and proposals which concern, in the main, the economic field. During our conversation Nikolay Tikhonov emphasized that the matter concerns not just trade contacts but economic relations being built on a perfectly new basis. They open up great prospects for Greece, particularly in what concerns a solution to the problem of unemployment in this country.

I regard the results of the visit as a serious factor for Greece also because in this case our bilateral contacts develop with a great and strong country which does not threaten us, does not blackmail us, and does not demand concession from us, concessions which are detrimental to the national independence and territorial inviolability of Greece, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece stated. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, builds its relations both political and economic, on the basis of the principles of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of the other countries, and mutual benefit.

I think, Harilaos Florakis said in conclusion, that this visit will promote further development of cooperation and friendship between the two peoples. This is precisely what our people needs now.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Visit, Trade Ties

LD232045 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- The head of the Soviet Government Nikolay Tikhonov is continuing his visit to Athens. His talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and other Greek leaders are taking place in an atmosphere of goodwill, sincerity and mutual understanding, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says today in a story filed by its correspondent in Athens.

The dispatch entitled "Following a Course of Cooperation" notes that trade between the USSR and Greece has noticeably grown in recent years. The lists of Soviet exports to Greece are as before topped by oil and oil products as well as metal-cutting machine-tools, press-forging machines, power-generating and printing equipment, textile looms, other industrial plant, trucks, cars and merchant and fishing ships. Soviet vessels make regular calls at the Port of Piraeus with loads of lumber, coal, cast iron and chemicals for Greek customers. The USSR meets 70 per cent of Greece's requirements in ammonia and metal scrap.

Scientific and technological contacts, in the opinion of the newspaper, hold an increaseingly prominent place in Soviet-Greek relations. They are growing stronger in such fields as power industry, geology, civil engineering and environmental protection.

In its turn, Greece supplies the Soviet Union with such traditional exports as bauxites, citrus plants, raisins, tobacco, olives, olive oil, fruit juices, cotton cloth and leather for tanning industry, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says.

It points out that the long-term program of economic, scientific and technological cooperation signed during Nikolay Tikhonov's visit "opens up fresh opportunities for the two countries to actively cooperate in the economy, science and technology".

"Self-interest and time-serving consideration are stranger to Soviet policy with regard to Greece", the dispatch says. "This policy is a policy of goodneighbourliness and friendship and it is spoken of highly these days by the Greek press, television broadcasts and common Greeks. The state and prospects of Soviet-Greek commercial and economic links, which are mutually advantageous and equal, are appraised positively in Greece as well as the USSR.

Ends Visit

LD241214 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 24 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has left for Moscow today upon the completion of his official visit at the invitation of the Greek Government.

At the airport Nikolay Tikhonov was seen off by Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, Ioannis Alevras, president of Parliament, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Vladimir Kaboshkin, ambassador of the USSR to Greece, also was at the airport.

Returns to Moscow

LD241543 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, returned to Moscow from Athens today. He stayed in Greece on an official visit at the invitation of the Greek Government.

Nikolay Tikhonov was met at Moscow Airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA: FURTHER ANALYSIS OF CHEYSSON VISIT

PM231355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Deynichenko "International Commentary": "USSR-France: Important Dialogue"]

[Text] C. Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, has paid an official visit to our country. The course of this trip was followed attentively in West European capitals and also on the other side of the Atlantic.

Of course, the interest was certainly not dictated just by the fact that this was, as French television emphasized, "the first important visit for a comparatively long time." The Soviet Union and France are great powers, and their opinion carries weight in the international arena.

Our two countries have repeatedly set the world an example of how relations should be arranged between states with different social systems. The USSR and France were the founders of the policy of easing international tension and did a lot of work on erecting the edifice of European security. It is understandable that at the present time, when Europe and the world are being swamped by a new wave of the arms race and when the peoples' destinies have been placed in jeopardy, Soviet-French dialogue assumes special significance.

The reader knows from our reports how the dialogue took place in Moscow. The high ranking French guest was received in the Kremlin by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Talks were held between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and C. Cheysson. These meetings and talks make it possible to discuss key problems of the present situation in Europe and in the world and questions of bilateral Soviet-French relations. A program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the phere of science and technology for the period 1983-1993 was signed during the visit.

It can be said without any exaggeration that the Moscow talks, which demonstrated the desire of both sides to progress along the path of improving bilateral relations, will give an additional boost to the ramified and fruitful ties between the USSR and France in the sphere of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. This is quite important if you take into account the fact that there are forces operating in today's world which seek to use blackmail, pressure and a policy of trade bans and embargoes to undermine the traditional mutually advantageous ties among countries -- ties which lie at the basis of international cooperation in the name of general security.

But it would not be enough to consider these Soviet-French talks just through the prism of bilateral relations. The question of the contribution that the Soviet Union and France can make to improving the international situation is also important. The concerted nature of the two countries' actions in favor of detente and peace, above all in Europe, has yielded good fruit in the past. The Soviet Union still attaches great significance to political dialogue with France. C. Cheysson's visit to the USSR has enabled us to see for ourselves most clearly that France, too, advocates continuing and deepening this dialogue. This enables the conclusion to be drawn that understanding is maturing in West Europe of the fact that states with different social systems must pool their efforts in the name of the peoples' peaceful future.

To be specific, this mutual desire for joint efforts in favor of peace in Europe was expressed, above all, in the approach to the Madrid meeting. Both sides attach great significance to its successful completion -- which would open the way to a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. It was agreed that the USSR and France will promote the adoption of a substantive final document, including the reaching of agreement on convening such a conference.

Great political significance attaches to the closeness revealed in the viewpoints of the USSR and France regarding the need to settle crisis situations through negotiation, without resorting to force or the threat of force. It was reaffirmed, in particular, that both countries advocate the establishment of lasting and just peace in the Near East.

When discussing international problems during the visit, special attention was devoted to the task of strengthening security in Europe, including the Soviet Union's proposals for reducing medium-range nuclear arms on the basis of parity. It is no secret that the question of ways to end the buildup of the nuclear potential in Europe is one of the questions on which the stands of the USSR and France remain different. Nor is it a secret that some people in the West, and in France too, would like to raise these differences to an absolute. We will not go into details. Something else is important here -- the sides' desire not to stop at stating the differences but to discuss the issues which divide them.

The point of departure, the initial position is important for assessing relations among states. In this case it was that Soviet-French dialogue can play an increasing role in the cause of preventing war, improving the international situation and strengthening the atmosphere of trust and security on the European Continent. The visit of the French external relations minister to the USSR revealed the existence of just such a principled approach to the future of our relations, and this is the chief result of the Soviet-French talks.

And one more factor. Those forces in the West which gamble on reviving the cold war and on the policy of force have made a considerable effort to sow seeds of dissension among traditional partners in Europe. Life is sweeping aside this dangerous policy. People in West Europe are increasingly clearly realizing their responsibility for the fate of peace and for the peoples' security. The continuation of the Soviet-French dialogue is the visible reflection of this important process.

FRENCH COMMUNIST LEADER WALDECK ROCHET DIES

PRAVDA Pays Tribute

PM231715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent I. Shchedrov: "Loyalty to a Great Cause"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 16 Feb -- France has suffered a great loss. Comrade Waldeck Rochet, an outstanding figure of the French and international workers and communist movement and honorary chairman of the French Communist Party [PCF], has died at the age of 77 after a serious and prolonged illness. His entire conscious life was devoted entirely to the struggle for the working people's interests, socialism and peace. Waldeck Rochet was always a great and sincere friend of the Soviet Union.

Waldeck Rochet visited the Soviet land frequently and took part in CPSU congresses and international conferences of workers' and communist parties.

Waldeck Rochet consistently advocated the consolidation of the ties of internationalism between the PCF and the CPSU and the development of Franco-Soviet friendship. "The Soviet Union," he wrote in an article devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, "is in the front ranks of the fighters for international peace; it is loyal to Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and these principles have formed the basis of its foreign policy from the first day of its existence."

Working France and all its friends in the world grieve deeply at the death of an outstanding revolutionary who devoted his entire life to serving the working class, the people, and the struggle for communist ideals and a bright future for mankind.

Text of Condolences

PM230945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee

Dear Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee sends profound condolences to the PCF Central Committee and all French Communists on the death of Waldeck Rochet, a prominent figure in the French and international communist and workers movement.

Waldeck Rochet devoted his entire life to the struggle for the cause of the working class and working people of France and for the cause of democracy and socialism. Waldeck Rochet waged this struggle in the ranks of the PCF, of which he was a member for many decades, and from 1964 through 1972 he headed the party as secretary general. Waldeck Rochet showed himself to be a major political and public figure and a prominent theorist who made a contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism and the elaboration of the PCF's strategy and tactics.

While being a loyal patriot to his country, at the same time Waldeck Rochet consistently advocated strengthening the cohesion of the international communist movement, opposed imperialism's aggressive policy and advocated peace and the people's security. His ardent calls for the unity of communists throughout the world are topical to this day.

Soviet people knew Waldeck Rochet well as a committed fighter for the strengthening of fraternal solidarity between the CPSU and the PCF, and of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and French peoples.

The bright memory of Waldeck Rochet, a great friend of the Soviet Union, will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet Communists and our country's working people. Please convey our sincere condolences to the friends and relatives of the deceased.

CPSU Central Committee

Konotop Attends Funeral

PM231713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "France Takes Its Leave of Waldeck Rochet"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 20 Feb -- Yesterday morning the square in front of the building of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee filled with tens of thousands of Parisians and emissaries of the working people from all parts of the country. They came to take their leave of Waldeck Rochet, outstanding figure in the French and international communist and workers movement. On the platform of honor were eminent French politicians and public figures and delegations of fraternal communist and workers parties, including a CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom.

PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais addressed the funeral rally in front of the PCF Central Committee building in behalf of the PCF, with which almost 60 years in the life and struggle of the outstanding revolutionary were linked. He pointed out that the eminent PCF figure Waldeck Rochet combined within himself the qualities of a true representative of the people and a great statesman. Waldeck Rochet made a great contribution to determining the Communist Party's strategy and tactics and elaborating the theory of the role of democracy and the alliance of people's forces in building a socialist society in France. While being an ardent patriot of his country, G. Marchais said, at the same time Waldeck Rochet was a consistent internationalist.

FALIN HITS KOHL, GENSCHER STANCES ON INF

PM232351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin article: "FRG Faced With A Choice"]

[Text] The whole history of the FRG fits into a single brief human lifetime. And anyone who has followed with interest the making of this state and its tortuous quest for its place in the postwar world cannot help comparing breaking [pyshushchiye zharom] topical events with events that are now purged on fleeting passions and susceptible to objective assessment.

The current election campaign in the FRG also provides much food for thought. I will remark straightaway: for the most varied thoughts. Visions of 30 years ago are sometimes being revived. Yes, the 1953 election was not notable for scrupulousness over methods; still less for considered judgment. Bourgeois figures went on a verbal rampage and spluttered out all their accumulated hatred of those who had defeated militarism and fascism, limited the power of German imperialism and shattered its dreams of becoming master of the world. They slandered from the heart in revenge for all the past and seemingly by way of an advance against the future. Unfortunately the same thing happened again later, and more than once.

We will not touch on the 1983-model polemics. If the parties now represented in the Bundestag choose to speak to one another in the language of draymen, that is their business. But we are entitled to be interested in something else -- the way international problems are raised in the election programs, the way the FRG leaders portray the Soviet Union to the voters and the way they treat the political capital jointly accumulated during the period of detente.

The closer the date of the elections becomes, the louder and more often the theme of peace is heard in the speeches of West German politicians. By contrast with 1953, the importance of peace is no longer being questioned.

Agreed, the West German is not in political diapers anymore. The residents of the FRG had hardly come into contact with detente before they began to realize how long they had been fooled, who many blessings of peace they had been deprived of by the proponents of various versions of confrontation with the socialist countries and how much could have been different if they had not sought prophets in foreign lands. The "Soviet military threat," invented as a kind of shot in the arm for the capitalist system, no longer always produces the desired impression. It has become harder to dupe people.

It is clearly for this reason above all that each of the bourgeois parties participating in the election campaign is now presenting itself as the party with the greatest ideological, moral and political maturity not to wage cold or hot wars but to solve the problems of peace and disarmament.

They are explaining all their actions by concern for peace and are criticizing their opponents from the same standpoint.

The Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU], which recently assumed government responsibility in Bonn, are no exception. In the seventies these parties opposed the normalization of the FRG's relations with the socialist countries, were against the all-European conference and shuddered at arms control agreements. Yet now FRG Chancellor H. Kohl actually issued a special statement on the resumption of the Madrid meeting of states that participated in the CSCE and expressed the readiness "to promote in every possible way the strengthening of the detente process initiated by the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki on 1 August 1975." Let us not carp over trifles. Detente began rather earlier, of course. What is important is something else -- H. Kohl has revised for the better his opinion of the all-European conference, although, judging by the text of his statement, he has still not fully grasped the provisions of its final document.

Since the breakdown of the alliance with the social democrats, Foreign Minister and Free Democratic Party Chairman H.-D. Genscher has particularly emphasized the importance of efforts for peace, attracting charges of "unhealthy competition" from his new coalition partners. He describes "the establishment of peace with the help of ever fewer weapons as the greatest aim" and calls for broad trust and cooperation as an "essential condition of peace and security."

What is stopping him from getting down to business? There are the Soviet Union's proposals to limit to equal levels for West and East on a basis of mutuality the number of medium-range nuclear missiles and correspondingly of aircraft carrying nuclear charges. There are the socialist countries' proposals to conclude between the Warsaw Pact members and the NATO members a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. There are the UN General Assembly decisions on various aspects of the prevention of nuclear war. Why not turn them into precisely regulated treaty commitments by states? There is the Swedish Government's proposal on creating a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe.

What is inhibiting the FRG Government and presenting it from turning the declarations of peace into practical actions? Is it the NATO fat cats [kolody]? H. Kohl said "the FRG's position is NATO's position." Is that remark to be understood to mean that NATO's position is the FRG's position and that this correction factor has to be applied to all the statements published in Kohl's name?

However tempting it may be to read signs of a constructive approach toward the problems of peace into the Bonn leaders' election speeches, all too often you discover you are chasing moonbeams. The general, round sentences are followed by "details" that carry a sting in their tail, in the German expression. They show a totally uncritical perception of the U.S. position and an utterly false impression of the USSR's position. You sense unfeigned irritation at the fact that the Soviet Union is developing its proposals with regard for the Western side's valid interests. So far as the CDU/CSU leaders are concerned, the flexibility of the Soviet approach is not a sign of good will but a sign of an intention to "confuse" West Germans and prevent them from seeing who is who and what is what.

The peals of thunder from across the Atlantic, the threats to anathematize Europe if it chooses not to prepare for self-immolation and not to accept the new American missiles -- to neoconservative election ears those are merely a sign of attention from the boss during a clarification of family relations. But when an "outsider" says: Think of the consequences before taking a fateful step, do not forget that there is no way to stable peace except agreement and cooperation between states -- that reveals "massive interference in internal affairs."

How can they make things add up with that kind of lack of balance? Very easily, it turns out. According to H. Kohl's idea, for the FRG there can be no "policy of 'equal distance' from Moscow and Washington or equally close relations with Moscow and Washington." As we can see, he is not inviting us to be friends.

The chancellor intends to get along with the Soviet Union out of necessity -- not a very pleasant necessity since "the Russians pursue different political goals from us (the FRG)." How exactly are they different? So as not to wander about in a fog of conjecture, let us turn to H. Kohl himself and borrow the following thesis from him -- "why should we care about the Soviet Union's affairs at these (the Geneva) talks." A very broad, very significant thesis.

It will be recalled that in Geneva the Soviet and American representatives are faced with the task of consolidating peace in Europe and warding off the danger of war from it. From all Europe, not just its Western part. Without concern for the interests or, as the chancellor put it, the affairs of the USSR, that task is impossible. Or does H. Kohl have a prescription for achieving a positive result at the talks in the absence of common objectives and in evasion of the principles of mutuality?

The experienced H.-D. Genscher is playing a rather more complex gambit. But even a wise man can stumble. Exclaiming that "the Germans and all the peoples of Europe want neither Soviet nor American medium-range missiles," he forgets to ask himself and to answer other questions: Do the peoples of Europe want British and French missiles? Do they want nuclear weapons in general?

In asserting that "the Soviet Union's medium-range nuclear potential creates not greater security but greater uncertainty" Genscher is not merely shifting concepts and emphasis. He would like to pin on the USSR the responsibility for the nuclear arms race although he is perfectly well aware that the United States was the first to deploy nuclear weapons in Europe and that it is the United States that has always set the pace in their deployment in terms of both quantity and the varieties of weapons.

You cannot remake history, even if you are very impatient to do so. There is a great deal of evidence of impatience. FRG Interior Minister Zimmerman dislikes the existing borders. F.-J. Strauss is calling for the total abandonment of continuity in the "Ostpolitik." A. Mertes, minister of state in the FRG Foreign Ministry, speaks out in favor of the first use of nuclear weapons. He declared: "NATO cannot renounce the possibility of delivering the first nuclear strike." Quite right, Mr Mertes, it is precisely for a first strike that the United States is creating new models of nuclear weapons and trying to move them into the FRG.

What about the Social Democrats? They can scarcely manage to beat off the attacks from the rightwing camp. The standard charge of "national betrayal" that makes the rounds from one election campaign to the next has been joined by a newfound "betrayal of NATO"s interests" and by the Social Democratic Party's appeal to the U.S. President to adopt a realistic stance and its recognition of the need to take into account the British and French nuclear potential.

The elections will take place. Life will return to its normal course. A great deal will be forgotten and will be passed over with everyday life. Yes and no. What is noteworthy about election campaigns in the capitalist countries? It is the fact that at such moments the core of political positions, not their every market price, is highlighted.

The argument today is not just over deputies' mandates for the next 4 years. Development through the end of the century is being programmed, F.-J. Strauss explains. An analogy again comes to mind. Thirty years ago they decided whether the FRG was to be the main battlefield, according to the scenarios of the NATO bloc. Bonn's policy on the German question was subordinated to this and the territory of the Federal Republic was adapted to it. But the battle did not take place: No one intended to attack the FRG and in the Atlantic community a shortage of people arose who were willing to fight for the "new order" that some people dreamed of. A painful sobering up began. It took time before the West Germans saw a chance for themselves in the policy of detente.

It is claimed that the policy of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries has "distanced" the FRG from the United States. New proofs of Atlantic affection are being demanded of the Federal Republic, there are demands to end the "eternal wandering between worlds" and to wipe away the suspicion of "neutralism."

It all adds up. The best method of ending heresy in NATO and forcing the allies to serve without demur Washington's imperial schemes is to drive a nuclear wedge between West and East Europe. If that succeeds, then goodbye to detente for a long time. West Europe will then be under a reliable, iron heel.

What must Europe be -- a "forward position" in the "offensive," as it is now customary to say in the Pentagon, U.S. military doctrines or a peaceful home for the peoples inhabiting it? That, in fact, is the essence of the choice facing not just the West Germans but all West Europeans in 1983.

VOGEL SUPPORTS USSR ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

LD191607 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn February 19 TASS -- Nuclear arms control proposals put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov contain constructive elements and indicate the right direction for the resolution of the problem. The past puts special responsibility on West Germany for preventing war from breaking out ever again on German soil. Any nuclear confrontation would turn West Germany into a wasteland, said Hans-Jochen Vogel, the candidate for chancellor of West Germany from the Social Democratic Party of Germany. He spoke at a conference of Social Democrats in Mainz today.

Hans-Jochen Vogel said that he had sent a personal message to U.S. President Reagan inviting him to advance his own proposals at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

FRG REJECTS SWEDISH NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL

LD191303 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2013 GMT 18 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] The FRG has rejected the well-known Swedish proposal on creating of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. It looks as if Bonn has simply adopted Washington's point of view. The Americans regard the proposal as unacceptable. However, it must be noted that there is no unity with the United States in the approach to this problem among the other Western European states, particularly the northern ones.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'STOCKPILES' IN FRG PROTESTED

LD192121 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn February 18 TASS -- A group of West German parliamentarians, including Social Democratic MP's Fraimut Duve, Renate Schmidt, Horst Sielaff, Klaus Thusing and Karsten Voigt, lodged a complaint with the Federal Constitutional Court, charging the Federal Government with concealing from the public information about the deployment of U.S. chemical weapons in the country. This has been announced by Deputy Fraimut Duve at a press conference here.

A statement for the press released at the press conference stresses: "Thousands of tons of chemical agents have been stockpiled by the Americans in West Germany. Our country is the only NATO member with the exception of the United States to house stockpiles of U.S.-made nerve gas today. It should be added that West Germany, having more than 6,000 U.S. nuclear warheads in its territory, has become a huge military depot with the largest concentration of armaments in the world."

It was stressed at the press conference that during the past two years MPs had made 69 requests to the Federal Government about the sites of deployment and the quantity of U.S. chemical agents but none of these queries drew a satisfactory reply.

The West German press has long reported that more than 2,000 tons of U.S. chemical agents are stored in the Fischbach township (Rheinland-Pfalz). This quantity of chemicals is enough to kill 20 million people, or one-third of the entire West German population.

A large-scale movement of protest is mounting in Rheinland-Pfalz and all over the country, the participants in it demanding that the authorities remove weapons of mass destruction from West German territory. Last autumn the Rheinland-Pfalz trade union organisation lodged a complaint against the government with the Federal Constitutional Court. Now this campaign has been backed by a similar action of the group of MP's "the population of our country has the right to know the entire truth about the threat posed to their security and very lives by the deployment of U.S. chemical weapons in West Germany", participants in today's press conference stated.

EEC MINISTERIAL SESSION ENDS; LETTER TO U.S.

LD231527 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Brussels February 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: The two-day session of the EEC Council of Ministers at the foreign ministers level, ending here today, has shown that serious differences remain in trade and economic relations between the European Ten, on the one hand, and the United States and Japan, on the other.

Officials of the communities commission point out that small Europe and the United States have found themselves on the brink of an extremely serious confrontation and a new outbreak of the trade war. It is no accident therefore that the Common Market foreign ministers have entrusted the chairman of the EEC Council of ministers, West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher to address a tough letter on behalf of the community to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in order to express to the Reagan administration their profound discontent and concern over the United States' farm exports policies.

At the session, France's Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert directly stated the need for a very serious approach to the Common Market's relations with the United States. He favoured an immediate response to the United States' insolent activities undermining EEC positions in developing countries' markets.

The EEC Council of Ministers today adopted a declaration on its permanently strained relations with Japan. The council demanded that the communities' commission work for more access of West European commodities to the Japanese market and stressed the need for insisting that Tokyo live up to its earlier promises. The foreign ministers of Britain and France specially emphasized in their speeches that the agreement reached in Tokyo should only serve as a beginning in the struggle for new trade concessions by Japan.

There has been virtually no result from the EEC talks with Spain concerning the terms of its entry into the community. The question of Greenland's future form of relationship with the Common Market, entailed by the autonomous island's decision to withdraw from the EEC, has also remained unsettled.

The meeting of the Ten was also marked by the Danish Government's decision to end the so-called "policy of sanctions" in its trade with the Soviet Union, beginning from March 1 this year.

TURKISH MEMBERSHIP IN NATO BLOC CRITICIZED

LD202308 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 19 Feb 83

[Ihsan Mustafayev commentary]

[Text] It is part of life that every event has an anniversary. On happy anniversaries people congratulate each other, think back happily and even lovingly of the day in question. On unhappy anniversaries, one says god dam it in thinking of the event and its blessings. Today, dear listeners, I would like to touch upon such an anniversary.

You will recall vividly that 31 years ago, Turkey became a member of the aggressive military NATO bloc. The Grand National Assembly approved a decision to this effect. That's right, 31 years have elapsed since then. Now the question is this: What did Turkey gain by joining the NATO bloc and what did it lose? Let us, dear listeners, review, albeit briefly, the answers to these questions.

So much was promised to Turkey when it joined the NATO bloc that it would be too much, even impossible, to enumerate or dwell on these one by one. It was said at the time, for instance, that once Turkey joined NATO it would acquire a very sound economy. And what actually did happen? Right, something did happen: Instead of achieving a sound economy, Turkey was transformed into a country with a dependent economy. In fact, things reached a point when -- in fact now -- the country's national industry is working at 50 percent capacity.

It was also said that once Turkey became a member of the NATO bloc, it would become a high-level [word indistinct] country. Fine words, but what actually did happen? It did, in fact, become a country with high levels of external debts. You know what this means, dear listeners. According to the calculations of Turkish economists, every single Turkish child who comes into our world today is indebted to the tune of $450 dollars. And this is not all. Even children who will be born in the 21st century are in debt as of today. In addition to this, Turkey is a land of high unemployment with over 3 million unemployed.

Dear listeners, we have been talking about the so-called benefits of membership of the NATO bloc. I said earlier that it would take too long to enumerate what Turkey gained and what it lost by becoming a member of the NATO bloc. So, let us dwell on a single benefit brought by this membership. You will recall that Turkey (?has been a support for America's plans). Both you and I know, dear listeners, that the Americans have given Turkey large amounts of military aid, and, in doing so, have compelled Turkey to keep under arms a 500,000 strong army and established [words indistinct] military bases on Turkey's territory, bases that endanger Turkey's security, bases that violate Turkey's sovereignty [words indistinct] and, what is most important, bases that harm Turkey's relations with neighboring countries. The United States of American continue to give military and economic aid to Turkey today and is even increasing the quantities given. but, as you are aware, dear listeners, this military-economic aid given by America is not of the order needed to amount to much of a contribution to the solution of the enormous social and economic problems faced by Turkey. And what is this money being given for? For arms purchases. And from whom is Turkey to buy arms? From the United States of America. So, who profits? The American arms manufacturing firms.

[Sentence indistinct] Within the framework of the (?recently signed) Turkish-American military and economic cooperation agreement, the United States will have new military airfields built on Turkey's territory and will modernize the existing airfields. You are well aware, dear listeners, that the Reagan administration is trying hard to wrest agreement to base new types of American nuclear missile weaponry on the territory of its European allies. And how about Turkey; is it left out of these plans? Everybody with common sense knows that the Americans want to make Europe the target of a nuclear counter-blow, (so that) they themselves (can) take it easy on the other side of the ocean. There is another purpose, another goal; The United States wants to make Turkey fall out with neighboring countries, to spoil Turkey's relations with them. You yourselves are well aware, dear listeners, that the establishment of airfields with stockpiles of both conventional and nuclear weapons on a country's borders is conducive not to strengthening ties with neighboring countries but to the spoiling of these relations.

The United States, in an effort to justify these moves and actions in the eyes of Turkish public opinion, has embarked upon a clamorous campaign to the effect that there is a Soviet military threat, the Soviet military threat is growing, and so forth. Well, dear listeners, is it not a fact that the highest-ranking leaders in Turkey stated from the loftiest rostrum that the danger to Turkey is not from the north but from the West. Is it not a fact that what the Turkish people felt and knew -- that is to say the concern felt by the presence of the American and NATO military bases -- was voiced from the Grand National Assembly. Dear listeners, I do not have this secondhand; I heard it with my own ears in the assembly. Anyway, the Turkish papers also published these words and you will no doubt remember them well. What change has taken then? Has the Soviet Union's peace loving policy changed? No. Has the Soviet Union's desire to develop its goodneighborly relations and cooperation with Turkey changed? No. These have not changed and are not likely to change. They remain as they have always been, dear listeners.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-BRITISH SEMINAR -- Moscow February 15 TASS -- A Soviet-British seminar, which closed here today, dealt with the technology of manufacturing and utilisation of calibrating equipment in instrument-making. The seminar was sponsored by the British Scientific Instruments Manufacturers' Association with assistance from the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. Representatives of Soviet organisations familiarised themselves for two days with the experience and achievements of British firms in using measuring equipment for raising the quality of manufactured goods. Similar functions will be held in Leningrad this week. The British Scientific Instruments Manufacturers' Association has stepped up of late its activity in the Soviet market. It is a collective organiser of specialized exhibitions "Britnavchpribor", traditionally held in the Soviet Union. Many of the British manufacturers, grouped in the association, maintain commercial ties with the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 15 Feb 83 LD]

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON U.S. LIBYA 'PROVOCATION'

Kolesnichenko: 'Dangerous Act'

PM231201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 83 Second Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] New York -- Washington has undertaken yet another dangerous act of provocation in the Near East. The nuclear aircraft carrier "Nimitz" has been dispatched posthaste to the shores of Libya and U.S. aircraft fitted with the AWACS system, designed, as is known, to carry out reconnaissance and monitor the course of hostilities, have been sent to Egypt. According to a U.S. television commentator, Washington has decided to deliver a "preemptive strike" there and demonstrate anew its gendarme ambitions.

Attempting to justify these steps and threats against Libya, senior U.S. military figures, according to the ABC television correspondent at the Pentagon, are talking about the "threat of peace" posed by that country. And U.S. President Reagan's answers at a Washington press conference were strange to say the least. "What does all this mean"? The journalists asked him. "Nothing special. Routine military maneuvers. We have acted like this in the past and will do so in the future," the President replied.

But is that the case? "Routine maneuvers" thousands of miles from the United States off the Libyan coast. It is no accident that they have atrracted intense press attention, just as the time and place chosen by Washington for the new show of strength for the benefit of the Arab countries are no accident.

At a time when the whole world is talking about the Israeli aggressors' genocide in Lebanon and about the direct U.S. responsibility for it, the Washington administration is openly preparing to increase the U.S. military contingent in Lebanon.

This is essentially an act to deter the Arab states which have the nerve to display "obstinacy" in respect of U.S. Near East policy. Libya has been the victim of U.S. provocations more than once. Remember the frantic campaign launched in the United States against the Libyan leadership, the effective rupture of U.S.-Libyan diplomatic relations by Washington, the direct attack by U.S. warplanes on Libyan aircraft in August 1981 and so on and so forth. Now Libya has "transgressed" again: This time, apparently, it is "threatening" Sudan.

Whom does Washington think it is fooling? All this fuss about Libya is a farce. Its purpose is to divert world public attention away from Washington's expansionist plans which envisage the further destabilization of the Near East situation, support for the Israeli aggressors and the expansion and intensification of the U.S. "presence" in that part of the world.

Washington's policy can only aggravate the Near East crisis and may have dangerous consequences for the cause of peace.

Tikhonov Cited on Peace Zone

LD231800 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Sergey Krylov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is on an official visit to Greece, has called for the need to turn the Mediterranean into a lasting peace zone and for permanent cooperation. Nikolay Tikhonov spoke at a banquet in Athens and expressed once more the firm stance of the Soviet Union with regard to the question of the Middle East and called on all the countries concerned to contribute toward the normalization of the situation there.

The initial reactions to Tikhonov's speech show that it was received with great interest in the countries of the Mediterranean basin because the increasing danger of war coming from the imperialist quarters in the United States is disturbing them. Examples of this are not very distant. The Middle East is ablaze; the Israeli intervention in Lebanon and the constant threats against Syria and Jordan by Israel, which is backed by the United States, have made the Middle East a powderkeg in every sense of the word.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah nowadays has become a target for flagrant military provocations by Washington. With the totally false pretext of the so-called planned Libyan attack on Sudan the United States moved the nuclear aircraft carrier "Nimitz" toward Libyan shores. U.S. aircraft constantly violate the Jamahiriyah's airspace to provoke Libyan aircraft and then make a pretext out of this for military action.

To justify its predatory actions against Libya in one form or another, Washington is hinting that it was doing that at the request of Egypt, which was disturbed by the Libyan threats. But Cairo has strongly denied such allegations. The Tunisian paper LE TEMPS said that the Libyans, the Egyptians and the Sudanese have a single mission, namely to struggle against the enemies of the Arabs. The assumption that Sudan is being threatened by Libyan forces and that the African giant, Egypt, could be occupied by its western neighbor, is no more than an illusion.

Libyan Appeal to UN

PM231519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At Libya's Request: Emergency Session of UN Security Council Convened"]

[Text] New York, 22 Feb -- Libya has requested the urgent convocation of the UN Security Council to discuss the sharp exacerbation of the situation in the region arising from U.S. military provocations against that country.

As is known, the United States sent to Egypt reconnaissance planes equipped with the AWACS radar detection and warning system. The aircraft carrier "NIMITZ" and other warships were sent to Libya's shores. At the same time, on a signal from the White House, a noisy slander campaign was launched in the American press against the Libyan state, whose independent policy does not suit Washington.

A letter from Libya's permanent representative to the United Nations sent to the chairman of the Security Council points out that the aim of U.S. military threats and provocations against Libya is to jeopardize security and peace in the region. These actions are characterized in the document as a "gross violation of the international principles of conduct and of legal norms." Such actions, the hostile statements made by U.S. officials and also the propaganda campaign being conducted by the American mass media confirm the Washington administration's aggressive designs on Libya, the letter stresses.

Constant flights of reconnaissance planes and radio jamming on our territory are exacerbating the situation, it says. The presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet near Libya's shores could lead to the emergence of a serious situation constituting a threat to peace not only in that region, but throughout the world. The United States will bear full responsibility for its actions.

As the document notes, there is no justification for the American provocations. Libya was not and is not about to interfere in other states' internal affairs. It is committed to preserving peace and security in the region.

In a talk with journalists 'A. 'A. at-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative to the United Nations, rejected the statement by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz that tension in the region has allegedly lessened.

In the course of consultations the UN Security Council adopted a decision to embark on discussion of the situation in the region.

Sudanese Denial of Coup Attempt

PM231515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada's report: "With a View to Integration"]

[Text] Cairo, 22 Feb -- The first session of the Supreme Council for Integration -- A bilateral leadership organ created in accordance with the Integration Charter of Egypt and Sudan -- opened in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum today. Presidents H. Mubarak and J. Numayri are taking part in the council's work.

As the press reports, the session will discuss questions of the practical implementation of integration.

Foreign observers, commenting on the convening of the council, stress that by all appearances Egypt and Sudan intend to devote their main attention to resolving the task of socioeconomic development. At the same time they note that the forces of Imperialism, above all American imperialism, would like to make the integration process mainly military in nature. Not for nothing was the Khartoum session preceded by insistent U.S. "warnings" about some kind of "threat" to Sudan from Libya. Reports on the "aggression in preparation" against Sudan and also on an attempted "pro-Libyan coup" in Khartoum, allegedly thwarted thanks to U.S. "assistance," were inspired in the American press.

All these insinuations are hanging in the air. On the eve of the council session Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah stated frankly that there is no sign of any aggression threatening Sudan. In an interview for the newspaper AL-AHRAM published today, M. 'Uthman, Sudanese minister of information, categorically rejected reports on an alleged attempted coup, stressing that Khartoum has made no request to Washington for "help."

Arab League's Klibi Statement

LD232154 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Tunis February 23 TASS -- Secretary general of the League of Arab States (LAS) Chedli Klibi expressed his profound concern over the development of the situation on the borders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, caused by movements of U.S. troops in the region.

As was stated here by an official spokesman for the LAS general secretariat, Chedli Klibi watches closely the development of the situation on the Libyan borders. A special commission has been set up under the league for the adoption, should the need arise, of pan-Arab measures within the framework of inter-Arab solidarity.

STATEMENT ON REPRISALS IN SAUDI ARABIA REPORTED

LD232121 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text]] Damascus February 23 TASS -- A statement of the communist party of Saudi Arabia circulated here says that a broad campaign of reprisals against the national democratic forces has been launched in Saudi Arabia.

The statement says that a great number of political prisoners is now kept in prisons. They are subjected to torture from which many of them die. The central committee of the communist party of Saudi Arabia urges the international public to come out in defence of political prisoners in Saudi Arabia.

A joint statement of the communist and workers' parties of Arab countries in connection with the situation in Saudi Arabia has also been published. It contains the demand to stop reprisals, to release all political prisoners or to ensure the hearing of their class at open trials with defence guaranteed.

LEBEDEVA ON ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN IRAN

NC231522 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Greetings, dear friends. PRAVDA's editorial entitled "Contrary to Iran's National Interests," from among other reports and articles on Iran recently published in the Soviet press, has been especially of interest to readers. PRAVDA pointed out to its readers that conservative reactionary circles in Iran have intensified their activities and they are trying to inflict blows at the same time both progressive patriotic forces and Soviet-Iranian relations. The anti-Soviet propaganda seen in some organs of the Iranian press and the persecution of patriotic forces are taking place at one of the most critical periods of Iranian history.

Iran's situation continues to be complicated and difficult. Many production units which depend on imports of raw materials, machinery and spare parts from abroad are still idle. The problems of unemployment and housing faced by the workers have not yet been solved. According to reports published in the Tehran press, the situation of national education and of medical services is not at all satisfactory.

Meanwhile, instigations by counterrevolutionary forces, which rely on imperialism and international Zionism, continue. The danger of a U.S. military attack against Iran has not yet been removed. The fact that U.S. ships are stationed near Iranian coasts is proof of this. More than 60 U.S. warships, headed by the aircraft carriers "Enterprise" and "Constellation" are patrolling in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Sea of Oman. Iran, together with 18 other Asian countries, is included in the sphere of activities of Centcom, which was formed in the United States. Strike forces known as the Rapid Deployment Force are at Centcom's disposal and units of these forces were taught how to carry our war activities against Iran during military training. The Iran-Iraq war, which was sparked off by the imperialists, continues to be a major problem for Iran. This destructive and bloody war has inflicted heavy human and material losses on Iran.

It would seem that all the above-mentioned facts require the unity and consolidation of the patriotic forces that participated in the revolution and the strengthening of Iran's relations with its neighbors abroad, including the Soviet Union. But unfortunately, this is not the case. Now various groups and grouplets, including conservative and ultra-rightist groups, have become active and are preventing the unity and consolidation of patriotic forces. They have joined in unison with the imperialist propagandists and are repeating their insinuations and fabrications.

PRAVDA points out in the article that reactionary circles are hatching plots against Soviet-Iranian relations in a bid to weaken the bases of these relations at a time when these relations undoubtedly are to the benefit of Iran's national interests and help Iran resist imperialist pressures.

Our listeners surely remember that when the revolutionary movement started growing in Iran and the U.S. imperialists did all they could to maintain the shah's regime, which was completely obedient to them, the Soviet Union stated its support for Iran very decisively and loudly. When the imperialists decided to resort to armed intervention in Iran in order to stifle the revolution, the Soviet Union seriously warned the organizers of this intervention. The Soviet Union stated that the revolution was merely a part of Iran's domestic affairs and that no type of intervention in domestic affairs is permissible. To a large extent it was this Soviet policy that thwarted the imperialists' plans to intervene in Iran and many of our listeners stress this fact in their letters.

Washington declared an economic siege and a trade embargo on Iran in a bid to stifle Iran's revolution with the claws of famine and hunger and to derange Iran's economic affairs. You surely remember that Iran's ports were besieged by U.S. warships and, as a result, the customary routes used for Iranian imports were blocked for a long time. Under these very difficult conditions, the Soviet Union was not content merely with condemning imperialism's attempts, it gave Iran the opportunity to use land and water routes in the Soviet Union and to expand the transit of goods. An agreement on this was signed between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran. This agremeent allowed a three-fold increase in the transit of goods through Soviet territory. Thus, the burden of losses inflicted with the announcement of the siege on Iran by the United States was greatly alleviated.

It is also necessary to note that Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the economic field is extremely fruitful and mutually beneficial. A total of more than 100 industrial units have been built or are being built in Iran with our country's assistance. The Iranians proudly refer to the Esfahan steel mill as the forerunner of national industries. I personally saw how zealously the Iranians work in the Arak machine plant, in the Aras hydroelectircal plant and in the grain elevators in Maragheh, Khoy, Hamadan, Zahedan and other cities. In their conversations with me the Iranians attached great importance to cooperation with the Soiet Union. They pointed out that this cooperation is aimed at laying the strong foundations of a national independent economy. As far as I know, the continuation of cooperation with the Soviet Union -- namely, the increase in the Esfahan steel mill's production level and the construction of the powerful Ramin thermal powerplant in Ahvaz -- are sources of great pleasure in Iran.

The 26th CPSU Congress, the second anniversary of which will be observed soon, endorsed the policy of good-neighborliness and cooperation with Iran. In the CPSU Central Committee's report to the congress, Iran's revolution was described as a major and important event in contemporary international events and its anti-imperialist nature was stressed. It was pointed out at the congress that the Iranian people are seeking their own path toward freedom and progress and that we wish them success in this.

The CPSU Central Committee organ, PRAVDA, writes today, 2 years after the 26th CPSU Congress, that the Soviet Union is not after special rights and privileges in Iran, has no territorial cliams on Iran and does not interfere in its internal affairs. It only strives for our peoples to live in peace, friendship and cooperation.

Basing my thoughts on my own judgment I think that the Iranian people too are striving toward this same end. As far as the anti-Soviet activities in Tehran are concerned, it should be said that this only clouds our two countries' relations and, first and foremost, harms Iran's own interests.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

TASS REPORTS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN PANAMA

LD240044 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Panama February 23 TASS -- The activities of the U.S. Embassy staff in Panama and personally those of U.S. Ambassador E. Briggs, incompatible with international diplomatic norms and laws of the country, has aroused the indignation of the Panamanian public. As is pointed out in a message by General Paredes, commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Panama, the so-called "diplomats" were busy gathering secret information about the armed forces, and inciting reactionary circles to frustrate the process of progressive political and socio-economic transformations.

The National Assembly of People's Representatives (parliament) has issued a statement in which it demanded that the executive authorities declare Ambassador Briggs "persona non grata." His actions, the statement points out, are incompatible with diplomatic status and pose a threat to national security. On the CIA's assignment he accomplished tasks aimed at foiling revolutionary transformations and at eliminating Panamanian Armed Forces.

The USA violates the Panama Canal treaties, the National Assembly emphasized, and is seeking the exclusion of progressive provisions from them. The Pentagon is busy devising ominous plans to broaden the network of its military bases in Panama and to create a springboard in Panamanian territory for the realisation of aggressive policy against Central American countries.

The public relations board of the National Guard continues to make public new facts of the espionage activities of the U.S. "diplomats". In particular, Mr Carter, first secretary of the embassy, when visiting the National Guard barracks in the city of Colon, tried to find out the numerical strength and structure of the military unit, and how the political training of officers and men is organised.

The United States' interference in the internal affairs of Panama goes beyond the espionage operations of the U.S. Embassy. Thus, during the recent visit to the country, Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations, offered her services to the leaders of opposition parties -- in the elaboration of a new Panamanian constitution.

The People's Party of Panama, the Revolutionary Democratic Party, and other political and public organisations of the republic have sharply condemned Washington's actions.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH CUBA -- Moscow February 16 TASS -- The volume of trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba this year will surpass the volume of last year to reach 6.5 billion roubles. The Soviet Union will be supplying Cuba with machine-tools, power equipment, hoisting and transport equipment, automobiles, tractors, vessels, aircraft, as well as oil, metals, chemicals and other products. Cuba will be supplying the Soviet Union with raw sugar, raw materials containing nickel, fruits and other Cuban export products. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 16 Feb 83 LD]

ANDROPOV KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON MARXIST PHILOSOPHY

LD230928 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- Follows the full text of the article by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Building Socialism in the USSR", which was published in the third issue of the KOMMUNIST journal.

"One hundred years have passed, since the day the man, whose name was Karl Marx, died. It has been a century of dramatic upheavals, revolutionary storms and fundamental change in mankind's destinies; a century, which has debunked and left no stone unturned in a multitude of philosophical concepts, of social theories and political doctrines. It has been a century of the successive victories of Marxism, of its growing impact on social development.

With the march of time, the essence and scale of Karl Marx's feat of life is becoming increasingly clear.

For millenia people have been looking for a way towards a just restructuring of society, for ridding themselves of exploitation, coercion, material and spiritual poverty. Great minds have devoted themselves to that quest. Fighters for the happiness of the people sacrificed, generation after generation, their lives in the name of that goal. But it was precisely the titanic activities of Marx, in which the work of a great scholar for the first time ever blended together with practical selfless struggle by a leader and organizer of the revolutionary movement of the masses.

Marx is by right considered to be the successor to everything best that was created by classical German philosophy, English political economy and French utopian socialism. But he has gone much farther, by critically reassessing their achievements. In the first place because he took up the resolution of the task, which he himself formulated with depth and simplicity, as befits a genius: "Philosophers only explained the world in different ways. But the point is to change it" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Collected Works. Vol 3, p 4, Russian edition). Marx devoted the entire power of his unique mind, the whole of his life to the cause of the revolutionary transformation of the world.

The integrity of consistently scientific theory and revolutionary practices is a distinctive feature of Marxism. Marx's very scientific creativity could unfold only in an inseparable connection with the independent emergence in the political arena of the proletariat, which was then a very young class historically. Marx had the good fortune to see how his prophetic words, said by him way back in his youth, were translated into reality: "Just as philosophy finds its material weapon in the proletariat, the proletariat finds its spiritual weapon in philosophy..." (K. Marx and F. Engels, Collected Works, Vol 1, p 428, Russian edition)

The philosophy, with which Marx has equipped the working class, has been a breakthrough in the history of social thought. Humanity did not know about its own self even a small part of what it has learnt due to Marxism. Marx's teaching presented in the organic integrity of dialectical and historical materialism, political economy and the theory of scientific communism has been a genuine revolution in world outlook and has simultaneously illuminated the road for the deepest social revolutions.

Marx has discovered the laws of the march of history, which are material in their basis, he discovered them where previously everything seemed either a trick of meerest chance, arbitrariness of individuals, or was presented as a self-expression of a mythical world spirit. He perceived the essence behind the visible, the seeming, behind a phenomenon. He tore off the shroud from the secret of capitalist production, exploitation of labor by capital -- and showed how surplus value is created and by whom it is appropriated.

Friedrich Engels, Marx's great companion-in-arms and friend, attached special importance to the two major discoveries of Marx -- the materialistic interpretation of history and the surplus value theory. And it is easy to see why. It is precisely these discoveries which made it possible to turn socialism from a utopia into a science, provide a scientific interpretation of class struggle, it is precisely on their basis that it became possible, what V.I. Lenin described as the main point in Marxist teaching, to "elucidate the worldwide historical role of the proletariat as the architect of socialist society" (Collected Works, Vol 23, p 1, Russian edition).

Yes, Karl Marx was a scholar of genius. But Marx was also a great practical revolutionary. It is astonishing how much he managed to do for the attainment of the goals that he himself indicated.

Marx created together with Engels the League of Communists -- the first ever political organisation of class-conscious, revolutionary proletariat. He was thus the first communist in the most contemporary meaning of this word, the pioneer of our worldwide movement today.

"Only an international union of the working class can ensure its ultimate victory," wrote Karl Marx (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 16, p 336, Russian edition). And he, himself, the founder of the First International, tirelessly worked to forge an international unity of the workers. The political behests of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels to the communists of the world cannot be imagined without the fiery call "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!"

Karl Marx, a convinced internationalist, could, as no one else, understand the peculiarities of the situation in various countries -- from Britain to India, from France to China, and from the USA to Ireland. At the same time, by attentively looking into the life of individual peoples, he permanently looked for its interconnection with the life of the rest of the world. And the fundamental question to him always was: Who will start the revolutionary destruction of the capitalist order and who will be the first to start marching on the road leading to humanity's communist future?

An answer to this question was given by history. It fell to the lot of the Russian proletariat to be the revolutionary trail blazers. Even in this day there are "critics" of the October Revolution, who allege that it took place contrary to all of Marx's expectations. They are pretending that in his revolutionary forecasts, Marx did not take Russia into account at all. But, in real fact, he showed enormous interest in Russian affairs. To understand them better, Marx studied the Russian language. Being an irreconcilable opponent of tsarism, he prophetically assessed the perspective of the social movement which was mounting in Russia, and that ripening in it was a "most grandiose social revolution" (see K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 32, p 549), which will be of worldwide significance. Indeed, Marx had a more correct judgment of the future events, than some "critics" of today have of the events of the past.

Engels said that Marx's death had left a yawning gap in the ranks of the embattled proletariat. It was indeed an immense loss. But Marx's banner was left in reliable hands. It was carried high aloft by Engels himself, who was at the head of the revolutionary working class movement that was gaining in strength. It was already in Engels' lifetime that V.I. Lenin appeared in the arena of the class struggle of the proletariat.

Lenin was a loyal follower of Marx and Engels. He, as he himself said, could not tolerate even the slightest aspersion cast on his great teachers. It was the only line of action for a man, who did more than anyone else not only for the defence, but also for the creative development under new historical conditions of all the component parts of Marxism, for its practical implementation. He elevated Marxism to a new, the highest stage. Lenin's name is inseparable from the name of Marx. Leninism is Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, of the collapse of the colonial system, of the epoch of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. In our time Marxism is simply impossible outside and without Leninism.

Lenin and the Bolshevik Party founded by him led the first victorious socialist revolution, which has radically changed the socio-political appearance of the world. Thus, a new era has been ushered in -- that of grandiose accomplishments and history-making gains of the working class, of the mass of the people. Thus scientific socialism, which was created by Marx, has blended together with the live practice of the millions of the working people building a new society.

Today the wealth of meaning of Marx's teaching is opening to us by far wider and deeper, than to his contemporaries. As it is one thing to perceive the idea of the historical need for socialism in its theoretical form and quite another matter to be also participants and witnesses of the process of implementation of that idea.

The specific historical ways of the emergence of socialism have proved to be not in all respects what the founders of our revolutionary theory expected. First socialism won in a single country, which, besides, was not economically the most developed one. The whole point is that the October Revolution was accomplished under new historical conditions, which did not exist in Marx's lifetime, in the epoch of imperialism. This was mirrored in Lenin's theory of socialist revolution, which has been fully corroborated by life.

The ideologists of the bourgeoisie and reformism are to this day building whole systems of arguments in an attempt to prove that the new society, which was built in the USSR and in the other fraternal countries, has allegedly proved to be not the kind of socialism, which Marx visualized. They are speculating that realities have allegedly proved to be in disagreement with the ideal. But wittingly or for want of knowledge they overlook the fact that in elaborating his teaching Marx himself was least of all guided by the requirements of some abstract ideal of neat, sleek "socialism". He deduced his ideas of a future system from an analysis of the objective contradictions of large-scale capitalist production. It is precisely this, sole science-based approach, which enabled him to determine correctly the main features of the society, which was yet to be born of the purifying thunderstorms of social revolutions of the 20th century.

The corner-stone of the socio-economic system, which is to replace capitalism, is, according to Marx, public ownership of the means of production. The clear-cut words of the "Communist Manifesto" emphasized the significance, which Marxism attaches to this necessary revolution in production relations: "...the communists can express their theory in one concept: abolition of private ownership" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 4, p 438).

The historical experience of real socialism shows that the turning of "my own", privately-owned into "ours", common is no simple matter. The revolution in the relations of ownership by no means reduces to a single act, as a result of which the basic means of production become the property of the whole people it is by far not the same thing to get the rights of a master and become a true, wise and thrifty master. The people, who accomplished a socialist revolution, have for a long time to shape themselves for their new position of the supreme and undivided owners of the entire public wealth -- to shape themselves for it both economically, politically and, if you wish, psychologically, developing a collectivist mentality and behavior. As only to his own labour successes, well-being and prestige, but also to the performance of his workmates, of the work collective, to the interests of the whole country and the working people of the whole world.

Speaking on the turning of "my own" into "ours", one shall not forget that this is a long versatile process, which shall not be simplified. Even when socialist production relations are finally established, some people preserve, and even reproduce individualistic habits, the striving to gain profit at the expense of other people, at the expense of society. All this, using Marx's terminology, are consequences of the alienation of labour, and they do not automatically and suddenly evaporate from the mind, although alienation itself has already been eliminated.

We now know well all this from the practice of building socialism and communism. But we also know another thing, that, in full conformity with Marx's prevision, everywhere, where proletarianrevolutions won, public ownership of the means of production, which has been firmly established in some or other forms, has also become the main factor of the existence of socialism, its foundation and the main source of its progress.

It is on the basis of socialist ownership that a powerful economy developing on a planned basis has been created in our country. This economy makes it possible to pose and resolve national economic and social tasks that are of a large scale and complex in their content. It goes without saying that these potentialities of ours are not realised of themselves. Both problems and serious difficulties arise. Their origin may be different, but it is never connected with the essence of public, collective ownership, which has been firmly established and proved its advantages. On the contrary, a considerable part of the shortcomings, which upset at times normal work in some or other sections of our national economy, are caused by deviations from the norms and requirements of economic life, whose keystone is the socialist ownership of the means of production.

Take, for example, the question of saving, of the rational use of material, financial and labour resources. The implementation of the tasks of the current five-year plan period and the development of our economy in perspective depend in a large measure on the resolution of that question. If we give proper thought to it, the point at issue is the observance of the necessary norm of economic management, which is prescribed by socialist ownership, and whose essence lies in a thrifty attitude to property of the whole people, in showing initiative and vigour in multiplying it. The whole society has to pay for a violation of that norm, and it has the right to strictly call to account those who squander its wealth because of a half-hearted attitude to duty, want of skill or because of selfish considerations.

Our concerns are centered now on increasing the efficiency of production and the economy as a whole. The importance of that problem is deeply realised by the party and the Soviet people. But things are moving not so successfully as necessary as regards the practical implementation of that task. What is the hitch here? Why do we not get proper effect now from the huge capital investments, why are the achievements of science and technology being introduced in production at rates which do not statisfy us?

Many reasons may be mentioned, of course. In the first place, we cannot fail to see that our work, aimed at improving and reorganising the economic mechanism, forms and methods of management, is falling short of the demands made by the present level of the material, technical, social and spiritual development of Soviet society. And that is the most important thing. At the same time, there are, of course, the obvious effects of such factors as the underproduction of considerable quantities of agricultural produce in the last four years, the need for channelling ever increasing funds and material means into the production of fuel-energy and raw material resources in the northern and eastern regions of the country.

One may repeat again and again the basic idea of Marx that to speed up the progress of the productive forces it is necessary to have corresponding forms of organisation of economic life. But things will not be set going until this theoretical truth is translated into the concrete language of practice. Of paramount importance today is the need to consider and consistently carry out measures capable of giving full range for the action of enormous creative forces inherent in our economy. These measures should be carefully prepared and realistic, and this means that when planning them out it is necessary to proceed undeviatingly from the laws governing the development of the economic system of socialism. The objective character of these laws makes it necessary to get rid of any attempts to guide the economy by methods alien to its nature. It would be in place to recall here Lenin's warning about the danger that lies in the naive belief of certain officials that they can decide all problems by "communist decreeing".

On the other hand, it is impermissible that the work should be left unfinished, once we have agreed on the necessary measures and taken corresponding decisions. Everything that was decided should be carried out. This is the Leninist tradition of our party and it is not becoming to us to depart from it.

The interests of society as a whole are a major reference point for the development of the economy resting on socialist property. But this does not mean, of course, that for the sake of common weal, socialism suppresses or ignores individual and local interests and the specific requirements of different social groups. Not at all. As was stressed by Marx and Engels, "the idea" invariably disagraced itself as soon as it separated from "the interest" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 2, p 28, Russian edition). One of the most important tasks in improving our national economic mechanism lies in the need to ensure that these interests are duly taken into account, that they are combined in the best possible way with the interests of the entire people and thus used as a motive force of the growth of the Soviet economy, a motive force for enhancing its efficiency, raising labour productivity and for increasing in all respects the economic and defensive might of the Soviet state.

The efficiency of the socialist national economy should be judged, of course, not only by purely economic criteria but also social ones, with account taken of the ultimate goal of social production. Under capitalism such a goal is profit on capital under socialism -- as was proved theoretically by Marx -- it is the welfare of working people and the creation of conditions for an all-round development of the individual. Existing socialism makes this provision of Marx's theory a living reality.

Indeed, however multifaceted the tasks now before the Soviet economy may be, they all merge, in the final count, into one -- to ensure the growth of the wellbeing of the working people, to create material conditions for the further flourishing of their spiritual and cultural life and their social activity.

That is what determines the general line of the CPSU's economic policy and what is reflected in the documents of the 26th congress of the party, in the Food Programme, now being carried out, and in the party decisions on concrete economic matters. It is clear that all this also determines many, very many, things in our approach to the rationalisation of production, to its intensification. In other words, the problems of enhancing economic efficiency are decided in our country in the interests of the working people, and not at their expense. This does not simplify our work but permits us to conduct it while relying on the inexhaustible strength, knowledge and the creative energies of the entire Soviet people.

Marx believed that the historical mission of the system that supersedes capitalism is to make work, once an unpleasant and compulsory duty, a primary vital need of the individual. Now we know from our experience how much should be done on the long way to realising this idea in full. But the decisive line has already been passed. An end was put to the situation, characteristic of capitalism, when the product of work is opposed to the worker as an alien and even inimical entity and when the greater the physical and mental efforts he exerts the more powerful his oppressors become. The greatest and indisputable gain of socialism is that it has created conditions that ensure for every person the right to work. It is work, conscious, conscientious work with a lot of initiative in it, work for the benefit of society that is recognised in our society as the highest gauge of human dignity and of the public prestige of a personality.

It has also been proved by experience that the socialisation of the means and objects of production is the necessary and effective factor for the formation of a social climate characteristic of socialism, a climate in which man has no oppressive feeling of uncertainty of the morrow, a climate of collectivist spirit and comradely assistance, of moral health and social optimism. All this taken together means a basically new quality of life for the working masses, a quality which is not reduced to material comfort only but encompasses the entire spectrum of a fullblooded life.

Understandably, all this cannot be achieved overnight, the very next day after the institution of public property. Therefore it cannot be assessed immediately as a "ready", accomplished socialism. The change in property relations does not remove by itself all the negative features of human relationships that had been accumulated over the centuries. The matter is that without such a change any "model" of socialism, however attractively clothed, will prove unviable and will remain to live only in the imagination of its architects. This is an axion of Marxism, and it holds true today, as it did a hundred years ago.

Such axioms of Marxism should be approached with care since life itself severely punishes for a misunderstanding or oblivion of them. Thus it was at the price of great efforts and even mistakes that all the significance of Marx's views concerning distribution was appreciated. He pointed out persistently that in the first phase of communism every working man gets back from society, after all deductions, as much as he himself gives it, in short, strictly according to the amount and quality of his work, (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 19, p 18, Russian edition), which agrees with the basic principle of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." An impeccable democrat and humanist, Marx was strongly against equalisation and categorically rejected demagogic or naive talk, which was not infrequent in his time too, about socialism as "general equality" in distribution and consumption.

Now the social and economic significance as well as the tremendous political weight of these judgements by the founder of scientific communism have become clear already from practice, from the experience of many socialist countries.

Indeed, relations of distribution directly and immediately affect the interests of all and everyone. The character of distribution is essentially one of major indicators or the degree of social equality possible under socialism. Any attempts to exceed by will this possible degree, to lunge ahead -- to communist forms of distribution — without assessing accurately the contribution made by everyone with his work to creating material and spiritual boons may, and do, give rise to undesirable things.

Thus, it became obvious that any violation of the objective economic demand for a more rapid growth of labour productivity is most definitely inadmissible. The increase of wages, first producing a favourable impression, but undertaken out of contact with this decisive factor, eventually has a negative effect on the entire economic life. Specifically, it engenders requirements which cannot be fully satisified at a given level of production and hampers steps to eliminate shortages with all its ugly consequences, justly resented by the working people.

A correct solution of the probem of distribution under socialism presupposes, of course, that the money in possession of the population should be matched by the existence of adequate amounts of various consumer goods and services. The determining factor here is the level of development of the productive forces. It is impossible, of course, to satisfy requirements that exceed our possibilities. At the same time it has been and remains our duty to work in two directions: firstly, to ensure a steady growth of social production and, on this basis, a rise in the material and cultural standards of the people, and secondly, to promote in every way the growth of the material and cultural requirements of the Soviet people.

Complete social equality does not come overnight and in a finished form. It takes society quite a long time and great efforts to grow up to it, and reach it. Society should develop its productive forces to the level of the material and technical basis of communism. It should cultivate in every working man conscientiousness and culture, professionalism and the ability to use rationally the boons of socialism.

As long as such conditions are absent, the relations of distribution, strict control over the measure of work and the measure of consumption should be in the center of attention of the party which is leading socialist society. And the CPSU always sees to it that the principle of socialist distribution discovered by Marx is translated into life everywhere and without fail and that it is applied in practice better and more fully. If this principle is violated we have to face unearned incomes, shoddy workmanship, so-called rolling stones, shirkers, slackers, who, as a matter of fact, sponge on society, live at the expense of the mass of conscientious workers. This is something which must not be tolerated, a kind of parasitising on the humanism of our system.

It is work and work alone, its actual results and not somebody's subjective desire or goodwill, that should determine the level of material wellbeing of every citizen. Such an approach fully agrees with the spirit and content of Marx's views concerning distribution under socialism.

We have a long-established system of material and moral stimulation of work. It served and continues to serve us quite well in the struggle for socialism and communism. But today, this system, just as the forms of its practical application, evidently need to be further improved. What is important, is not only that good work should be well rewarded and get public recognition that is due to it. It is also necessary that the practice of material and moral incentives, combined with an efficient organisation of labour, should maintain and cultivate in the minds of people and awareness of the usefulness of their efforts and of their products. It is necessary that this system of material and moral incentives should eventually strengthen in workers a feeling of involvement in the affairs and plans of their collectives, and of the entire people. This feeling mobilises and disciplines people better than any persuasion and exhortations.

In improving the relations of distribution it is necessary to take into account the entire series of relationships involved in the process of work. What is meant here is first of all a consistent consolidation in all spheres of the national economy what Marx described as "regularity and order," which he considered to be forms of socially consolidating a given mode of production (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 25, Part 2, p 356, Russian edition). Excessive reliance on administrative methods, fussing and talk instead of work are especially contraindicated for work in this direction. The leader will not achieve much if he fails to realise this and if he tries to substitute inefficacious campaigns, though meant for effect, for systematic and persistent organisational efforts. The meaning of the party's efforts to improve management, raise the level of organisation, efficiency, discipline in matters of planning, state and labour discipline is not only to get rid of certain shortcomings and difficulties -- which by itself is very important -- but, in the final count, to strengthen still more the mainstays on which the socialist way of life rests.

It goes without saying that in these matters the party proceeds from the real conditions of labor management existing at the present stage of development of Soviet Society. For the time being these conditions are such that the economic law which Marx considered to be the first law on the basis of collective production -- the law of saving working time -- is not yet operating here in full. On reason for this is, to a considerable extent, the presence of a great number of physically arduous, unattractive and routine jobs, the slow rate of mechanisation and, especially, automation of these jobs.

Meanwhile suffice it to see how stretched the labour resources are, what the demographic situation in the country is, to realize clearly that further preservation of a considerable share of manual, non-mechanized labour, which reached 40 per cent in the industry alone, is economically impermissible. This is why all out speeding up of the rates of scientific and technological progress, more intensive use of its achievements, first of all in those sections where labour consumption is particularly high, is so topical now. And we have the basis for this. This is the high level of the development of the socialist national economy. This is the professional experience, skill of the Soviet working class. This is the existence of competent specialists and managerial cadres of the national economy, a large scientific, intellectual potential, whose productive force becomes ever more significant in the present conditions. What is necessary now is to use better and faster all our potentialities, to raise the culture of labour and management of the production.

We must tackle persistently the tasks of mechanization and automation of production also because of their social and political significance. For, as a rule, a man rid of strenuous, arduous manual labor shows a great initiative, a more responsible attitude to the task at hand. He gets additional possibilities for studies and rest, for participation in social work, in the management of production. He thus can exercise fuller also his political, democratic rights, granted to the working people by the socialist revolution, the rights of full masters of their society, of their state.

Long before the emergence of the society that replaces capitalism started, Marx had revealed the essence of the political forms of its life. In the "Communist Manifesto" it was noted already that "an initial step in the workers' revolution is the proletariat's becoming the dominant class, the establishment of democracy" (Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Works, Volume Four, page 446).

The establishment of socialism is unthinkable without a firm political power, whose class contents Marx summed up by the notion of dictatorship of the proletariat. According to Marx's teaching, it is precisely the dictatorship of the proletariat that opens the road of political development which ultimately leads to communist social self-government.

How does the living history of socialism relate to these predictions by Marx?

In our country, just as wherever the power was assumed by the working class, working people, this meant the triumph of democracy in the most precise and litteral sense of the word -- genuine victory of the people's power. The working people were at last getting the rights and freedoms which capitalism has always denied and denies them, if not nominally then in essence.

Soviet democracy which came up against particularly vicious resistance of the counter-revolutionary forces, both internal and external, was coming into being honestly, without concealing its class character, not stopping at legalizing the privileges of the working people over the representatives of the exploiter classes who were fighting against the new power. In its essence Soviet democracy is and always will be a democracy guaranteeing the widest of rights and protecting the interests of the working people, being prepared to call to order those who raise the hand against the socialist gains of the people.

In the process of the building of new society, the contents of socialist democracy are enriched, the restrictions which formed historically fall away, the forms of the exercise of people's power become more varied. This process develops in an inseparable connection with the development of socialist statehood which itself undergoes qualitative changes. The most important of them is the development of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the whole people. This is a change of great significance for the political system of socialism. It has been reflected in the USSR Constitution which was adopted by the whole people in 1977, the Constitution which creates the legislative basis for further deepening of socialist democratism.

We do not idealize what has been done and is being done in our country in this sphere. Soviet democracy has and, it is to be supposed, will still have the difficulties of growth conditioned by the material potentialities of society, the level of consciousness of the masses, their political culture, and also by the fact that our society is developing not in hot-house conditions, not in isolation from the hostile surrounding, but under the cold winds of the "psychological war" unleashed by imperialism. Perfection of our democracy requires elimination of bureaucratic "overorganization" and formalism, of everything that dampens, undermines the initiative of the masses, shackles its creative thinking and the living cause of the working people. We have been fighting and shall be fighting against these phenomena with still greater energy and persistence.

One hears at times that the contemporary appearance of socialist statehood and democracy is, don't you see, not in keeping with the perspective of communist self-government indicated by Marx. However, the road we have covered, the experience we have bespeak of the opposite.

Take, for instance, Marx's ideas that to govern the new society is the task of "the people organized in communes", that the essence of new power is "governing people by the people itself" (see Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Works, Volume 17, pages 344, 350). It is known that these ideas were suggested by life, by the heroic impulse of the Parisian communards. Nevertheless, they contained only a most generalized indication of a remote goal.

It is only the real revolutionary creativity of the masses that could provide the concrete ways of approaching this goal. And already on the eve of the October Revolution, the creativity of the masses provided the material which enabled Lenin to outline a practical step toward the realization of Marx's formulas in the conditions of our country: "...The people united in the soviets must run the state" (Collected Works, Volume 31, page 188).

People who know of no other power over them but the power of their own unity -- this idea of Marx, Engels, Lenin is implemented in the activity of the soviets combining legislation, management and control. It is manifested in the work of trade unions and other public organizations, in the life of work collectives, in the development of the entire political system of our society. And the point is not to seek out its distinctions from the ideal of communist self-government. A lot of such disinctions can be indicated if only because of the historic distance separating us from the second phase of communism. What is much more important is that this system is functioning and developing, finding ever new forms and methods of the development of democratism, widening of economic rights and potentialities of the working man in production, in the entire socio-political pratice -- from the deputies' commissions and people's control to the standing production conferences. This is the real socialist self-government of the people which is developing in the course of communist construction.

The experience of our democratic development in accordance with the new Constitution of the USSR needs to be given special attention and to be summed up. This refers first of all to the invigoration and ever wider use of initiative on the spot, to more organic involvement of all work collectives in our common state work. The powers of local soviets with regard to enterprises, institutions and organizations functioning on their territories have been widened substantially in recent years. The scope of activity of district, regional, territorial and republican (autonomous Soviet socialist republics) soviets will also be increasing in the implementation of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on the formation of agroindustrial amalgations under their authority. The role of representative organs in the exercise of the primary, managerial and organizing function of the socialist state is thus growing. One cannot fail to note such a primary form of management of production found by the masses as the cost-accounting team.

It goes without saying that an interpretation of self-government as leaning to anarcho-syndicalism, to splitting society into rival corporations independent of each other, to democracy without discipline, to the notion of rights dissociated from duties is deeply alien to us. The proven principle of the organization of the entire life of socialist society is democratic centralism which makes it possible to combine successfully free creativity of the masses with the advantages of the single system of scientific guidance, planning and management.

The socialist system makes the exercise of collective rights and duties of the working people the mainspring of social progress, in which the interests of the individual are by no means disregarded. Our Constitution grants the Soviet citizens rights and freedoms and at the same time underscores the priority of public interests, service to which is the supreme manifestation of civic duty.

The gap between the interests of the state and citizen, which exists under capitalism, has been eliminated in our society. But, regrettably, there are people as yet, who are trying to oppose their selfish interests to society, to its other members. In this light it becomes clearly necessary to carry out work for the education, sometimes for the re-education of some persons, for combatting encroachments upon socialist law and order, upon the norms of our collectivist life. This is no "flouting of human rights," on which the bourgeois propaganda hypocritically speculates, but the real humanism and democracy, which stand for administration by the will of the majority, in the interests of all working people.

The CPSU places the interests of the people, the interests of the society as a whole above everything else. It devoted day-to-day attention to creating conditions stimulating the creative activities of the working people and their social activeness, widening the framework of independence of industrial enterprises, state and collective farms. This activeness, this initiative is a matter of feasibility of the plans of the party, growth of its strength, and in the final analysis, an earnest of implementation of the programme for building communism.

Being the nucleus of the Soviet society's political system, the party itself furnishes an example of democratic organization in all of its activities. It elaborates and develops democratic principles, which become part and parcel of socialist life in all of its spheres. It is one of the most important manifestations of the party's guiding role in society's life, its inspiring influence on the masses.

Once Lenin wrote while analysing the Marxian methodological approach to defining the main features of the new society: "Marx has not a shadow of an attempt at inventing utopias, of empty guesswork as regards what should not be done...instead of scholastically far-fetched, 'invented' definitions and fruitless argument on words (what socialism and communism are), Marx makes an analysis of what can be called stages in the economic maturity of communism" (Collected Works, Vol. 33, pp 85, 98, Russian edition). It is precisely on the basis of such an analysis that Marx is known to have created his teaching of the two stages in the development of the single communist formation, with which the CPSU and other fraternal parties are equipped. It is precisely on this basis and by generalizing the new historical experience that Lenin comprehensively developed the theory of building socialism and communism. We proceed from these provisions today too in resolving the most difficult, in the opinion of Marx, Engels and Lenin, question, that of the specific forms of transition to communism.

The most important features of present-day Soviet society are reflected in the concept of developed socialism. This concept convincingly shows both the dialectic unity of real successes in the building of socialism, in accomplishing many economic, social and cultural tasks of the first phase of communism and the growing sprouts of a communist future, and still outstanding problems left over from yesterday. This means that it will take some time to bring up the lagging rear and to go ahead. We must have a sober idea of where we are. To run ahead means to put forward unfeasible tasks; to rest content with what has been achieved means to fail to use everything we have. What is required now is to see our society in real dynamics, with all its potentialities and needs.

The elaboration of the concept of developed socialism was thrust by the 26th Congress of the CPSU to first place among what had been done in the field of Marxist-Leninist theory in recent years. Relying on this concept the party shaped its strategy and tactics for the years ahead and for a more remote perspective and warned against possible exaggerations in the appreciation of the degree of approach of our country to the highest phase of communism. All this made it possible to concretise the ways and time limits for the realisation of our programme aims.

Major tasks of great magnitude are arising before the party and the people in the closing decades of the twentieth century. Taken together, these tasks could be described in brief as improvement of developed socialism, in the course of which a gradual transition to communism will take place. Our country is at the beginning of this long historical stage which, in turn, will naturally have its periods and its stages of growth. It is only experience and living practice that will show how long they will last and what concrete shapes they will take. But one of the major and, so to say, qualitative reference points on this way was clearly indicated by the 26th congress of the party by putting forward a precept on the rise of a basically classless structure of society within the historical framework of developed socialism.

It is characteristic that this conclusion, made on the basis of actual practice, echoes Marx's understanding of socialism as a society which knows no class differences (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 19, p 19). This, by the way, is a fresh confirmation of the fact that the validity of Marx's views should be judged not only on the basis of the experience of the last few decades but should be appreciated also from the positions of a longer perspective.

He does it rightly today who, after asking himself: "What after all is socialism?", turns for the answer first of all to the works by Marx, Engels and Lenin. But he may no longer limit himself to doing only this. Today the notion "socialism" can be apprehended only by taking into account the richest practical experience of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. This experience shows how far from simple many problems arising in the way of socialist construction are. But it also testifies that only socialism is able to solve the most difficult questions of social reality.

It is precisely socialism that removes the age-old barriers separating labour and culture and creates a highly durable alliance of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, all workers by hand and by brain, in which the leading role is played by the working class. It brings the achievements of science, technology, literature and art within the reach of the working masses and ensures an unprecedented public recognition of the creative activities of the intelligentsia. It is precisely socialism that rallies the peoples that were formerly divided by national strife into a close-knit family and ensures a just solution of the national question engendered by the exploiter system. It is precisely socialism, facilitating the flourishing of the national forms of life, that also moulds a new type of international, interstate relations, which exclude any inequality and which are based on fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance.

With the completion of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and with the enhancement of the new, socialist way of life, the sharpest social collisions in society, which are in the final count resultant from its division into hostile classes, are overcome. This conclusion, however, has nothing in common with the oversimplified, politically naive idea that socialism brings with itself liberation from all and any contradictions and divergences, from any troubles in everyday life. Incidentally, our ideological enemies also exploit this idea in their own way when they try to cast aspersions on the new system, pointing out that also under it there are in people's lives both difficulties and disappointments and a sometimes very difficult struggle of the new with the old.

Yes, we have both contradictions and difficulties. To think that there may be some other way of development is to leave the reliable, although sometimes rough, ground of reality and break with the ABC's of Marxist dialectics. Theoretically this question was elucidated on the basis of the Marxist teaching by Lenin. "The antagonism and the contradictions," he wrote, "are not at all one and the same thing. The former will disappear, the latter will remain under socialism" (The Lenin Collection, Vol. 11, p 357). Now this tenet has been confirmed by practice. It does not follow from this, however, that one may disregard non-antagonistic contradictions, ignore them in politics. Life teaches that as a result of such disregard, those contradictions, which are not antagonistic by their nature, may also provoke serious collisions. Another -- the most important -- aspect of the matter is to use correctly the contradictions of socialism as a source and stimulus of its forward development.

Our experience shows that successes in socialist construction come when the policy of the ruling communist party relies on a sound scientific basis. Any underestimation of the role of the Marxist-Leninist science, its resourceful development, a narrow pragmatic interpretation of its tasks, disregard for the fundamental theoretical problems, the sway of time-serving considerations or scholastic theorising are fraught with grave political and ideological consequences. Experience, practice have repeatedly confirmed the rightness of Lenin's thought that "anybody who tackles partial problems without having previously settled general problems, will inevitably and at every step 'come up against' those general problems without himself realising it. To come up against them blindly in every individual case means to doom one's politics to the worst vacillation and lack of principle" (Collected Works, Vol. 15, p 368).

The CPSU attaches much significance to the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, as this is demanded by its creative essence itself. This is vitally important for achieving our practical tasks. We are feeling increasingly, for example, the necessity of serious research in the field of the political economy of socialism. And here Marx's 'Capital" was and remains for our science for ever a shining example of deep insight into the essence of the phenomena of economic life.

The multiform experience of the fraternal socialist countries, which is not identical in everything, provides vast material for theoretical interpretation. I cannot but recall in this connection Lenin's words that "only by a series of attempts -- each of which, taken by itself, will be one-sided and will suffer from certain inconsistencies -- will complete socialism be created by the revolutionary coopeation of the proletarians of all countries" (Collected Works, Vol. 36, p 306). This task is being practically tackled nowadays over vast areas of the globe, in the framework of the world system of socialism, which has become the decisive factor of mankind's social progress. And it is being tackled along the general line which was foreseen by Marx.

Lenin said often that he was constantly collating his entire activities with Marx. It is with Marx, Engels and Lenin that the CPSU is collating its every step.

To collate current activities with Marx, with Marxism-Leninism does not at all mean to mechanically "compare" on-going processes in life with formulas. We would be good-for-nothing followers of our teachers if we limited ourselves to the repetition of the truths they discovered and relied on the magic power of quotations that were once learnt by heart.

Marxism is not a dogma but an effective guide to action, to an independent coping with the difficult tasks which every new turn in history sets before us. And to be able to keep pace with life, the communists should carry forward in all directions and enrich the teaching of Marx, imaginatively to apply in practice his method of materialistic dialectics, which is by right described as the living soul of Marxism. It is only such attitude to our invaluable ideological heritage, of which Lenin set an example, and only such continuous self-renovation of revolutionary theory under the impact of revolutionary practice that make Marxism the real science and art of revolutionary creativity. It is in this that lies the key to the vitality of Marxism-Leninism, to its unwithering freshness.

Voices may be heard sometimes that new phenomena in social life "do not fit" into the concept of Marxism-Leninism, that it is living through a "crisis" and that it should "be brought to life" by being injected with ideas drawn from Western sociology, philosophy or politology.

The problem here, however, is not at all any alleged "crisis" of Marxism. The problem is something else -- the inability of some theorists describing themselves as Marxists to encompass the true scope of the theoretical thinking of Marx, Engels and Lenin and to use the tremendous intellectual power of their teaching in the process of the concrete studying of concrete questions. It would not be out of place to add to this that quite a number of bourgeois philosophers, sociologists and political economists have in a large measure earned themselves names by subsisting on the turning of Marxist ideas in their own ways.

It is unworthy of communists to be attracted by trenchant phrases of all sorts of "perfectors" of Marxism and catch at fabrications of bourgeois science not to erode the Marxist-Leninist teaching but, on the contrary, to struggle for its purity, to develop it resourcefully -- such is the path to the cognition and solution of upcoming problems. Only this approach corresponds to the traditions and spirit of our teaching and meets the requirements of the communist movement.

We, Soviet communists are proud of belonging to the most influential ideological current in the entire history of world civilisation -- Marxism-Leninism. Open to everything best and advanced that there is in modern science and culture, it is today in the centre of the world's spiritual life, having captivated the minds of millions upon millions of people. It is the ideological credo of the rising class, which is liberating the entire mankind. It is the philosophy of social optimism, the philosophy of the present and the future.

A long distance has now been covered along the path of the socialist renewal of the world, along the path of achieving the revolutionary goals and implementing the ideals of the working class, the political map of the world now has a different appearance. Greatest discoveries have been made by science. Technological advances are breathtaking. At the same time mankind now has many new concerns, including problems that are very difficult. Its concern over the aggravating raw materials, energy, foodstuffs, ecological and other global problems is justified. But the most important thing the people are thinking about today is the need to preserve peace, to avert thermonuclear catastrophe. There is nothing more important on the international plane for our party, the Soviet Government and all the world's nations than this task.

To gain an understanding of all the complexities of the modern world and to organise and direct the revolutionary socio-historical creative activities of the working class, of all the working people -- such is the grandoise task, which the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the struggle for the progress of mankind are concerned with today. The task, which Karl Marx set before himself, before his ideological and political associates and followers -- to explain and change the world.

PRAVDA REVIEWS THIRD ISSUE OF KOMMUNIST

PM231241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The third issue of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal, has been published.

It publishes new K. Marx documents; an article by Yu. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on "Karl Marx' Teaching and Certain Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR"; an editorial article on "Loyalty to the Leninist Foreign Policy Course" and Comrade A.A. Gromyko's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

Under the rubric "On the Frontline of the 11th 5-Year Plan," an article by Ye. Sizenko, first secretary of Bryansk CPSU Obkom, headed "To Lead Is To Educate;" and three interviews under the general heading "Muscovites' Valuable Experience" are published.

The section "Indestructible and Legendary" includes the following articles: "Watching Over October's Gains" by Army General V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; and "Friendship Stronger than Armor" by guards' Sergeant M. Shtefanko.

The issue publishes the following articles: "The Revolutionary Behest of the Victorious February 1948" by M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; "On the Austrian Communist Party's Program" by E. Scharf, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee; and "Bourgeois Culture on a Wave of Neoconservatism" by K. Razlogov; as well as readers' letters, and critical and bibliographical items.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIETY CHAIRMAN ON WPA WITHDRAWAL

AU221645 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 83 p 7

[CTK report: "Protest Against a Campaign of Lies"]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb (CTK) -- Academician Georgiy Morozov, chairman of the All-Union Society of USSR Neurologists and Psychiatrists, granted an interview to the APN agency in connection with the recent decision adopted by the society to leave the World Association of Psychiatrists [WPA]. He declared that this association had unleashed a licentious campaign of lies and slanders against Soviet psychiatrists. We cannot tolerate this, and we consider it humiliating to remain members of this organization which is abusing psychiatry for political pressure purposes, Academician Morozov stressed.

Many people in the West know who is inspiring these disgusting slanders and how. For instance, the American psychiatrists have sent a letter to our society frankly stating that they are being forced by the U.S. State Department to undertake hostile steps against their Soviet colleagues, Academician Morozov stated in concluding the interview.

REFERENCES TO STALIN NOTED ON MOSCOW TV, RADIO

Moscow TV

OW080456 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0045 GMT on 6 February in its regularly scheduled "I Serve the Soviet Union" program carries another 13 minute-long installment of the "At This Time 40 Years Ago" feature devoted to the Battle of Stalingrad. The feature, presented and narrated by military affairs journalist Mikhail Leshchinskiy, begins with documentary film clips showing I.V. Stalin during his November 1943 meeting in Tehran with Churchill and Roosevelt.

Stalin, in the uniform of a generalissimo, is shown seated with Roosevelt and Churchill on his left; all three can be seen smiling. A ceremony is shown at which Churchill presents Stalin with a sword awarded by King George to the citizens of Stalingrad. On Stalin's right is Voroshilov, who accepts the sword from Stalin.

The announcer at this time says: "At the conference of the leaders of the three allied powers the prime minister of Great Britain presented to the head of the Soviet delegation a sword of honor, a gift from King George to the citizens of Stalingrad, as a mark of esteem for the services of the Soviet people and their troops who smashed the fascist horde on the banks of the Volga." The film continues with shots of newspapers of the day headlining the victory at Stalingrad and video footage showing Kursk, a city liberated from the Germans 40 years ago.

'Listeners' History Club'

LD151227 [Editorial Report] Moscow in English to North America at 0000 GMT on 15 February in its regular newscast carries a 12-minute feature called "Listeners History Club" in which Professor (Nikolay Yakovlev) answers listeners' questions on Soviet-American relations.

One listener's letter suggests that the earlier programs had implied the USSR won the war single-handedly, but "several months after the Battle of Stalingrad, Stalin himself said that Nazi Germany could not be defeated except by the joint effort of the big three. As a professional historian, I can assure Mr [name indistinct] that Stalin never made such a statement. What he said on more than one occasion was that the joint effort of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain was needed to speed victory and thereby save humanity from still more losses. Stalin said this mainly because our Western allies were delaying with the second front, and leaving ground operations against Nazi Germany to the Soviet Union." (Yakovlev) elaborates on the role of the Red Army in the war.

A Canadian asks about the Battle of Midway, and Soviet recognition of this event is asserted. The first contributor raises the issue of the necessity of the use of the atomic bomb, and charges that the Japanese war gave Russia a favorable share of Far Eastern territory at small cost. (Yakovlev) reaffirms that the bomb should not have been dropped, but admits that it was used before the entry of the USSR into the war. Soviet wartime role against Japan is evaluated. The USSR did not seize territory from Japan, but recovered that lost in the Japanese aggression of 1904-5.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MOVE REST DAY

LD221330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has decided that the day of rest should be moved from 5 March to 7 March.

NEW RAYKOM SECRETARY NAMED IN TAJIKISTAN

WA231530 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 Feb 83 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report: "Plenum of Raykom of the Party"]

[Text] A plenum of the Leninsk Rayon party committee took place on February 5. Its participants discussed the question of the course of carrying out and successful completion of the wintering of livestock in the arms of the rayon.

The plenum also considered the organizational question. In connection with a transfer to other work, S. Khafizov was freed from the responsibilities of first secretary of the rayon committee. U. Shokirov, who had earlier worked as head of the agricultural department of the Kurgan-Tyubinsk Oblast party committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, was elected first secretary of the Leninsk Rayon party committee.

GAS PIPELINE 'TWO-THIRDS' COMPLETE MINISTRY SAYS

LD240007 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- The 3,000th kilometre of pipes has been laid on the route of the Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry Construction. Two thirds of the pipeline have been built, which is the biggest undertaking of the East and the West in solving Europe's energy problems.

During the past two weeks the pace of pipe-laying has reached its highest level in the whole of the construction period: Every day 32 kilometres of pipes were added to the pipeline. Construction work is in progress along the whole of the 4,451-kilometre-long route -- from the Urengoi gas field, beyond the Polar Circle to the Western border of the USSR. 50 teams are building the pipeline. Each of them performs all the operations, from clearing rides [as received] to filling up trenches with soil after pipe-laying.

Work is especially strenuous at the Siberia section of the pipeline, where builders are making up for the time lost during the winter which came late this year. The pipeline is laid here in extremely difficult conditions. Builders have to blow up soil as hard as stone in permafrost areas. The route also crosses marshes which do not freeze even in the most severe frost because of their depth. Builders have to build wooden flooring stretching to dozens of kilometres there in order to move the machinery. The main task of Siberian builders is to complete the construction of this section before the roads become impassable in spring.

Several sections of the pipeline have already been built in the Urals and the central part of Russia. The tests of these sections will start soon.

FUEL, ENERGY NEEDS, FAILURES DISCUSSED

PRAVDA Editorial

PM210927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Fuel and Energy Complex"]

[Text] This year dozens of new plants, factories and major shops are being commissioned in our country. The buildup in industrial potential requires a corresponding increase in the output of various types of energy. Thus, our fuel and energy resource requirements have virtually doubled in the last 15 years. In the 11th 5-Year Plan these requirements will increase by another 18 percent. This means that the rate of development of the entire national economy, and ultimately of Soviet people's well-being, depends on the future working of the fuel and energy complex sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which approved the plan for the third year of the 5-year plan, devoted great attention to these sectors. The increase in primary energy resources, provided for by the plan, will make it possible to ensure the continuous rhythmical working of all power systems. This target is within the capabilities of workers in the fuel and energy complex sectors.

In a comparatively short time, several new deposits have been discovered and placed at the people's service in the country's eastern regions. In the last three 5-year plans alone, oil and gas condensate extraction in the country has increased almost 150 percent and gas extraction just over 200 percent. Coal mining has also increased, especially by the progressive, opencut method.

The third year of the 5-year plan must be a new step forward.

Oil extraction in West Siberia alone will increase by 20 million tons, gas extraction in the country will increase by 28.3 billion cubic meters and coal extraction by 5 million tons. It is planned to generate 1,405 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is 2.9 percent more than last year. Three-fourths of the increase in electricity generation will be obtained at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations.

The plans for the current year are an integral part of the country's long-term energy program which is now being drafted. This program includes the retooling and development of the oil and gas extracting, the oil refining and the coal industry, the commissioning of new power capacities and power transmission lines and the rational use of energy resources. Party and trade union organizations must make every worker in the fuel and energy complex sectors aware that the foundation for the comprehensive solution of these cardinal problems is being laid today and that its success is being determined in every production collective.

A great deal is being done in the country to further develop the coal industry. The party and state show constant concern for the "sunstone" miners. Their wages have been increased. Increasingly sophisticated equipment is being sent to the pits and mines, and this is bearing fruit. However, there are still several shortcomings in the sector too. Last year a number of capacities at pits were not commissioned. The total extraction of coal is still lower than the 5-year plan targets. We are being let down especially by many mines of the Ukraine's Ministry of the Coal Industry which have permitted a lag on the front of preparatory and clearing work, and for this reason reduced coal extraction. The sector's staff must resolutely rectify matters.

The oilmen also have several reserves. A certain stagnation in the extraction of the valuable raw material can be observed in the oilfields of Azerbaijan, primarily because the standard of provision of well head facilities at the deposits on the continental shelf does not always meet modern demands. The oilmen need the help of machine-building workers, who must now speed up the creation and introduction into production of new technical facilities for extracting oil and gas in the maritime deposits. The construction in the republic of a plant for manufacturing fixed deep-water platforms must also be completed as rapidly as possible. Many oilfields, primarily in West Siberia, suffer from an unreliable centralized power supply. Power transmission lines to oil extracting regions must be laid at a faster pace and the planned deadlines must be strictly adhered to.

It is possible for every republic and any oblast to achieve more. Party committee plenums, which have discussed the Communists' tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions, have exposed several internal reserves. Thus, the Kazakhstan Communists sharply criticized the republic's Ministry of Power and Electrification for not ensuring efficient work by the sector's collectives. Thermal power stations, including Ekibastuz and Yermak, do not produce sufficient power; and malfunctions are being permitted in the operation of the heat and power sources at Tselinograd, Petropavlovsk and Dzhezkazgan. Party organizations must monitor the implementation of critical suggestions, lead the struggle for efficient order at work and increase the sense of responsibility of every worker and specialist for the matter in hand.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum once again drew Soviet people's attention to the need to make thrifty use of coal, natural gas, oil and oil products and heat and electricity; to foster more actively in every person a feeling of thrift and intransigence toward instances of mismanagement and to close off all channels of losses of public property everywhere. The task of party, soviet and trade union organizations and of people's controllers is to step up attention to questions of introducing energy-saving equipment and technology and to the use of secondary heat resources. We must establish scientifically substantiated norms for fuel and energy expenditure and call specific offenders strictly to account for violating these norms.

In 1983, the renovation of several mines is to be completed, a number of gas pipelines built and units commissioned at Zaporozhe, Chernobyl, Kalinin and Kursk AESes. It is a matter of honor for construction workers and operators to do everything to ensure that the new capacities begin operation within the planned deadlines. Installations of the fuel and energy complex need the special attention of the sector's staffs and of local party and soviet organs.

Soviet miners, oilmen, gas extraction and power workers have proved in practice on more than one occasion that they are capable of resolving the most complex tasks and reaching high targets. The broad scale of socialist competition in the key sectors of our economy makes us certain that the plans for the third year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole will be successfully fulfilled.

'Improvident Attitude' Shown

PM231057 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Feb 83 p 2

[Correspondent V. Bugayev article: "Fruits of Mismanagement"; First two paragraphs are a reader's letter]

[Text] "Karaganda -- I am a driver. The essence of my job is to transport freight. The more ton-kilometers I do, the more use I am, and for that I receive wages. That is the truth, as the saying goes.

"But what, then, do you call the situation where I spend 3 or 4 hours asleep in my cab and still get paid? And not only myself. This is how hundreds of my colleages 'work.' It can happen that we spend half the day at the filling stations. We wait for gasline, but there isn't any. And so it is all over the city. This disrupts the working of transport and the oblast's entire economy. N. Kolodkin."

"Karaganda -- I did not have to go far to see for myself whether N. Kolodin was right. There were approximately 100 vehicles at the No 4 filling station. Only two of the eight gas pumps were working."

"Why?" I asked station manager G. Klesova.

"In addition to passing transport, we serve vehicles of the breakdown services," she explained. "But we are supplied with only one-third of the quantity of fuel that we need. Therefore we save it for the breakdown vehicles...."

There were also hundreds of vehicles waiting at the southeast filling station. Here, too, there was almost no fuel. There was a similar picture at the No 3 filling station.

"I've now been waiting 5 hours," V. Katkov, driver of a truck-mounted crane from the Karaganda motor vehicle repair plant, said. "Soon there will be nothing even to warm the enginee with. Then I will drain off the water, close the cab and go and sign the job sheets -- I work by the hour. I get paid just the same."

As we see, Katov will lose nothing as a result of his crane's standing idle; The enterprise at which he works will suffer the loss. Like the Karaganda truck administration, for example. Owing to time spent idle at the gas pumps last year the administration's trucks failed to work more than 35,000 truck-days, approximately 2 million tons of freight was not transported, the economic incentive fund diminished by tens of thousands of rubles, and the prime cost of transport operations increased by R300,000. This was just at one enterprise.

Why, then, is there no gasoline in the oblast?

"Above all, it is the supplying enterprises that provide an irregular supply of petroleum products, pleading a shortage of empty tank cars," B. Tishkambayev, chief of the oblast administration of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, said. "Of the four main suppliers of fuel -- and these are the filling centers in Omsk, Orenburg, Petropavlovsk and Pavlodar -- not one fulfills its dispatch plan."

But there is also a second reason. Let us name it straightway -- criminal mismanagement. Certain organizations patently overstate the fuel consumption funds for their enterprises. And a surplus results in squandering. Overreporting of unfulfilled volumes of freight transport operations leads to the illegal writing off of gasoline. Many drivers sell fuel or unrecorded coupons "on the side." It is no coincidence that sales of market stocks of gasoline in the oblast fell by almost half last year. Such instances were disclosed by the oblast People's Control Committee in motor transport establishments of the Karagandaugol association. People there flagrantly violate the procedure for drawing up journey logs and motor transport consignment notes. Odometers are in an unsatisfactory conditions, and fuel consumption is recorded badly. In just 4 months, overreporting at the association's Kuu-Chekinskoye motor transport enterprise, for example, exceeded 1,000 hours for three drivers -- Rymbayev, Zaytsev and Zdorin. As a result, 1,650 liters of gasoline were illegally written off.

Sometimes, however, departments understate their enterprises' fuel consumption funds. This was what happened with the same freight and passenger motor transport administrations of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of motor transport. Constantly, a few days before the end of every month, they are left without feul. So that all transport has to be "laid up." In fact, this does not happen. The oblast administration of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products is forced to issue fuel to them. But they receive it at the expense of other departments, placing the latter in a difficult situation. Last year alone the aforesaid motor transport enterprises obtained more than 3,000 tons of fuel over and above the funds.

And yet the chief reason for the gasoline shortage lies in the improvident attitude to it. The oblast's motor transport enterprises devote little attention to improving the work of drivers, and relations with the recipients and senders of freight are badly organized -- which leads to motor transport standing idle for long periods. Rational use is still not being made everywhere of piece-rate and time-rate wages, and the recording of gasoline coupons has not been organized. These are also the reasons behind the lines at filling stations, which are already a consequence of the reluctance or inability to instill order in the oblast's motor transport establishments.

CSA REPORTS ON ELECTRICITY OUTPUT FOR JANUARY

LD210555 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] According to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration electricity output in January increased by 3 percent compared with the same period last year. The increased output was helped by the entry into service during the past year of several large-scale powerstations, including two atomic power stations. For electricity output our country surpasses all the EEC countries taken together.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLY COMMITTEE MEETS

LD192252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] In Moscow today, an extended session was held of USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture]. It discussed work results during the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan and tasks for fulfilment of the plans for the present year, and the 5-year plan as a whole. It was pointed out that in the period that has elapsed, the plan and commitments were fulfilled ahead of schedule for all main indicators. There was a considerable rise in productivity of labor in the repair enterprises, and other important achievements were also noted.

The session emphasized the search for fresh reserves with a view to considerably enhancing the production-technical servicing of agriculture. The task was posed to direct all the work of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika to guaranteeing the highest crop yields and productivity of farm stock on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Substantial shortcomings were revealed in the speeches by participants at the session and in the report by Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun, chairman of USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika.

For instance, last year the plans for repair of combines, tractors with enhanced capacity, and units and systems for motor vehicles were not fulfilled. Nearly 16,000 powerful tractors of the K-700 type were unable to take part in sowing work in 1982. Examples were cited of low productivity of grain harvesting combines. In Uzbekistan, Latvia and Estonia, daily yield of units at reaping time turned out to be only 3-3 and 1/2 ha. Poor use is also made of equipment in the gathering of beet and potatoes. Serviceable motor vehicles are observed to stand idle much of the time. In Lithuania, for instance, during 1982, trucks were not working for 122 days. There are various reasons, including organisational ones. The session noted that at warehouses in Tajikistan and Georgia, above average supplies stores had accumulated: new machines, spare components and other material-technical means. The session paid much attention to preparing cadres, housing construction and other social questions that greatly depends on the performance of the tasks set by the party to workers of USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, one of the major partners of agriculture.

'UNEVEN PLANNING' CAUSED FARM EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE

PM181055 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Jan 83 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Full Provision for Equipment Repair: From an All-Union Operations Staff Session"]

[Text] There is no more important task for rural workers today than to prepare for the spring fieldwork in time.

This was precisely the topic of discussion at a routine session of the all-union operations staff for material and technical supply for agriculture.

It was noted that, despite the great efforts made by many collectives to complete last year's targets successfully, some of agriculture's orders remained unfulfilled. It would have been possible to pass over this at the start of 1983, if it had been completely certain that past errors and shortcomings would not be repeated. Unfortunately this is not at all certain.

Thus, individual enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building failed to fulfill the plan for annual deliveries of parts in terms of funds allocated. All the same plants as before are cited among the laggards. These are the Altayskiy motor, Kharkov tractor motor and Pavlodar tractor plants, the Odessapochvomash production association, the Tula combine plant and others.

One of the reasons for the failure to meet plan targets, as was explained at the staff session, was uneven planning of parts production for each quarter of the year by the ministry. In the first 6 months the renowned "shakeup" took place, and the main output of products was shifted to the third and fourth quarters.

Have the errors been taken into account? No. Once again production of the main mass of components (between 40-50 percent) is planned for the end of the year. Take for example tractor track pins, which are in short supply. It is planned to produce 17 percent of these components in the first quarter but 48 percent of their overall ouput in the fourth quarter. This is despite the fact that last year the countryside was undersupplied with about 12 million of these components.

It is easy to imagine the difficult position now of many workshops at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture through this uneven planning. For these pins are needed precisely in the first quarter, when mass preparation and repair of equipment for spring is under way everywhere.

Individual enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry undersupplied the countryside with a considerable number of planned products in 1982. Thus, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel production association undersupplied more than 900 cylinder blocks, 7,830 cylinder heads, 2,070 connecting rods, 80,000 crankshaft bearings, 70,000 block valves and many other parts for K-700 tractor motors. The Michurinsk motordetal production association is also behind with supplies.

The session noted that not everything is well with the technical provision for the repair of stockraising and fodder harvesting machines and devices, either. Rural repair workers are experiencing an acute need for a number of parts for coarse fodder grinders, manure transporters and haymaking machines. Enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have undersupplied a large number of spare parts to agriculture. This is having an adverse effect on utilization of livestock unit equipment during the wintering of livestock.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are short of industrial rubber components, rolled metal products and electrical equipment. Not the first time, the session cited the collectives of the Nikolayevselmash and Pyatigopskselmash plants, the Krivoy Rog and Cherepovets metallurgical plants and other enterprises of the Ministries of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy and Electronics Industry.

Taking part in the staff's work were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Gosnab, and representatives of ministries and departments.

PRAVDA ON NEW AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS' WORK

PM211143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Agroindustrial Associations"]

[Text] The rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations created by decision of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum have set about their work. They are designed to ensure the rational combination of the territorial and sectorial principles of management, strengthen the rayon link and promote the further upsurge of the rural economy.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently heard information on several issues connected with the creation of the agroindustrial associations.

The relevant organs have been assinged the task of efficiently starting up and coordinating their work. The agroindustrial complex is an intricate, constantly developing economic organism. As is well known, it has been singled out as an independent subject for planning and management. It is important to link and unite the work of agriculture and the industrial, transport and trade sectors which serve it. Their entire activity must be subordinated to the overall end goal -- the production of high-quality foodstuffs and their delivery to the consumer. The restructuring affects the activity of all ministries and departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex. That means that the services under their jurisdiction are linking their work organizationally and economically more closely with the concerns of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

With their first steps the associations are actively joining in the solution of urgent tasks. Above all it is necessary to strengthen intersectorial ties in an effort to ensure that the rural partners are equally as responsible for harvests, milk yields and weight gains as the arable farmers and stockraisers. Planning and supplies must be improved. Special attention must be devoted to the economy, the introduction of autonomous financing, progressive forms of work organization and payment, the team contract, and the broad assimilation of zonal soil-conservation farming systems. It is essential to create favorable conditions in all links of the complex for successful work and to ensure the maximum use of reserves.

As is well known, as from January purchase prices have been raised for a number of arable and stockraising products. The agroindustrial associations must achieve the point where the production potential of every subdivision is used as fruitfully as possible. We do have experience of new-style management. In a number of republic rayon agroindustrial associations have been in operation for several years. Adopting all that is valuable and instructive from their practice means avoiding many errors and setting up the economic mechanism more rapidly.

The associations' apparatuses are now being formed and the first sessions of their councils have been held. The effectiveness [boyevitost] of the new service largely depends on its staff. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must constitute the majority in the Rayon Agroindustrial Association Councils. Unfortunately some associations have so far failed to achieve this. It is essential to consider also the specific features of regions. For instance, in irrigated zones the leader of the land reclamation service is as a rule appointed deputy chairman of the council.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are the main link in socialist agriculture. They are the associations' focus of attention. Farm leaders are now being directly recruited to manage the agroindustrial complex. It is important that collectivism, a spirit of creativity and an attentive attitude to leading experience are formed in the new organs from the first days. It is extremely important to subordinate the interests of the servicing organs entirely to the needs of the farmers and stockraisers. Much here will depend on the position of the rayon agroindustrial association and how far it is able to coordinate the partners' efforts. We must embark more boldly on the centralization of resources for constructing processing shops and enterprises, agricultural produce stores, housing, roads and other projects. Of course, we will not succeed in ridding ourselves of departmental habits everywhere immediately. The party and soviet organs are called on to give a principled assessment of instances of these.

Petty tutelage and bureaucratic administration with respect to kolkhozes and sovkhozes are also intolerable. It is important that the associations should not impose various recommendations and instructions on questions which fall within the competence of farm leaders and specialists. The emphasis must be on enhancing responsibility for fulfilling state output procurement plans.

The associations and their councils have been granted extensive rights, and the economic levers for the development of production are in their hands. They must be dealt with skillfully and in a proprietorial way.

Less paper shuffling and session-holding, initiative, efficiency and enterprise -- those are the qualities which should be inherent in the work style of the new organs from the very first days. It is necessary to introduce management methods which enable the association to control the passage of output without losses from field and stock-raising unit, to store shelf and to ensure the attainment of a good end result.

The restructuring of management in the countryside makes it possible to eliminate superfluous, duplicate links and to abolish parallel work. Over 2,000 trusts and associations have already been abolished and the numerical strength of the management apparatus in servicing organizations has been reduced. Many specialists have moved to work on the farms. The attention of party and soviet organs is drawn to the need to ensure that the cadres thus released are kept in agroindustrial complex sectors and are used directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. People and their practical experience must be treated extremely carefully and attentively.

The party committees are paying unremitting attention to the work of the new organs. It is important not to usurp them and not to interfere in the solution of economic tasks within the associations' competence. The party obkoms and raykoms are called on to render every assistance to the new services, to be aware how the rayon agroindustrial association staff and apparatus are taking shape and how skilled its cadres are. So far there are few economists in the associations. Hence the need to send in specialists with production knowledge capable of improving the leadership of agroindustrial complex enterprises. For Communists sent to work in the associations, this is a responsible party assignment.

Preparation for the sowing campaign and the wintering of the livestock are proving the first serious test for the new organs of administration. As the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted, we must check all practical actions in this important sector of the economy against the Food Program. The agroindustrial associations can and must make a substantial contribution to its implementation in the third year of the 5-year plan.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON IRRIGATED LAND PREPARATIONS

PM181533 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Preparedness of the Irrigated Fields"]

[Text] The country's irrigated areas comprise more than 18 million hectares. This is a real boon for the farmer because of its powerful productive capacity no matter how capricious nature might be at times.

How is it going to be exploited in the current year? What sort of return will it bring? This depends on the purposefulness and skill of the land reclamation specialists and field crop growers, and their ability to coordinate their work because "purely" irrigational and "purely" agrotechnical matters are indissolubly linked en route toward the harvest. This depends on the standard of organizational activity of party committees, water resources, and agricultural organs and rayon agroindustrial associations.

The foundation for the next harvest on the irrigated lands is being laid down right now. Leaching and charging the soil with water, the maintenance of sprinkler irrigation equipment and power pump machines, the preparation of irrigation networks, the training of cadres, the layout of the sowing areas and the calculations of water requirements are urgent and paramount concerns. Farmers rightly expect a great deal from the land reclamation and construction workers whose subunits form part of the oblast and republic agroindustrial associations, and above all from the reconstruction of old irrigation systems and the commissioning of new reclaimed areas not only in accordance with the approved schedules, which goes without saying, but in line with the optimum timetable for spring sowing.

Let us remember that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources' construction organizations are committed to commissioning more than 200,000 hectares of irrigated land by the spring while at the same time playing a most energetic role in the maintenance of kolkhoz and sovkhoz reclamation systems, the bringing of land under cultivation and work to combat water shortages.

This year the preparation of the irrigated areas for watering during the growing season is progressing more successfully than last year. According to current data, somewhat more saline soil has been leached than last year. Some 3.1 million hectares have been charged with water -- more than 200,000 hectares in excess of the figure for the same time last year. To judge by the millions of cubic meters of sediment extracted from irrigation channels, supply ditches and drainage ditches, then a considerable amount has been done in cleaning and maintaining the kolkhoz and zovkhoz intrafarm systems.

But there are no grounds for smugness and complacency. What lies behind these average and apparently satisfactory figures? In a number of the RSFSR's southern krays and oblasts and in Kirgizia and Tajkistan the pace of preparation of the hydraulic installations and water supply systems is patently insufficient. Moreover, does one have to be reminded that the everyday expression "spring is not far off" refers primarily to these regions of the country. Time does not wait! Some 90 percent of power pump machinery and sprinkler irrigation equipment has been put in order in Azerbaijan, Latvia, Estonia, the Tatar ASSR and in Tambov and Penza Oblasts, whereas in Turkmenistan, the Krasnoyarsk Kray and in Chelyabinsk and Omsk Oblasts only a little over half of the irrigation equipment has been overhauled. One must hope, in particular, that those in Krasnoyarsk Kray will learn a lesson from past years when they had very poor yields of green matter from corn and perennial grasses here as a result of organizational and other mixups, and livestock on some complexes had to be content with so-called support rations. The mistakes of the past should not be repeated!

It goes without saying that the schedules for beginning the leaching of the saline areas and the charging of the soil with moisture used to be somewhat delayed in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan owing to inadequate water levels in the chief sources of water, the reservoirs. But now, having energetically set about the matter, it is possible and necessary to make up the leeway. It is not, of course, a question of proceeding by the simple principle of "pouring unstintingly." The forecasts predict that the water balance for the majority of the rivers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan will be very strained this year and if the prospects for nature providing the main reservoirs of Syrdarya and Amudarya with an adequate 'quota' of irrigation water are not promising, then the whole package of measures for exploiting it rationally is doubly important.

Each cubic meter must be put to work for the benefit of the harvest! In this connection the reshaping and the raising of the efficiency of certain irrigation system; the package of measures for reducing unproductive expenditure on filtration and evaporation, the supplying of water for future crops, not directly from the irrigation channels, but economically by a small jet of water with the help of flexible hoses and small pipes; and the repeat use of drainage runoff with a low mineral content acquire special significance. Is everything behind done in this direction, and will it be finished by the spring? In recent times the collectives of water resources organizations have been according ever-increasing attention to ensuring that the potential of reclaimed land constantly increases. But farmers do have a fair number of justified grievances against them. It is time to abandon once and for all the inertia that has still not been completely eliminated, whereby in certain reclamation trusts and mechanized columns the "assimilated hectarage" is chiefly evaluated in terms of cubic meters of soil shifted. Quality and the return from the reclaimed lands in terms of ultimate output are the immutable demands stemming from the key tasks of the Food Program.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtain all their rice and cotton and a considerable proportion of their vegetables, root crops, grain corn and green matter from leguminous and cereal grasses from irrigated land.

The demands made on the irrigated hectares to provide livestock with high-quality feed are growing as never before. The sowing of grain corn, perennial grasses and soybeans is on the increase.

Realistic plans for further intensifying irrigation farming are based on improved technical equipping of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and reclamation subunits. And these plans will be successfully implemented if the many reserves for raising the fertility of hectares under irrigation are brought into operation straightaway. The situation demands that the state of affairs in each laggard section behind be looked into immediately. It is no secret that within a single farm, let alone within a single rayon, where the teams have the same soil, climatic conditions and technical equipment the harvests from irrigated land may vary. The party committees and the agricultural and water resources subunits of agroindustrial associations, instilling the cadres with a spirit of high responsibility for the final results, are expected to assist the rural workers in expanding competition so that each irrigated hectare and each inch of arable land and meadow improved by the hands of land reclamation workers and farmers may contribute to the harvest.

ECONOMIC WEEKLY CARRIES JANUARY LIVESTOCK DATA

PM231721 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, Feb 83 (Signed to Press 14 Feb 83) p 19

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "January Review of Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Livestock Raising"]

[Text] The Editorial Office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January 1983.

The present wintering period is more successful than last year's on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is due to the fact that the farms have bigger fodder stocks. They had laid in 16 million tons of fodder units more than last year. Stocks of silage, haylage, fodder root crops and hay showed an increase. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes gave livestock units more forage grain.

I. Livestock Raising Output

In January the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained the following results for the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January 1983	January 1983 as Percentage of January 1982
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) -- thousand tons	1442	104
of which:		
cattle	918	102
hogs	338	105
sheep and goats	28	95
poultry	158	112
gross milk yield -- thousand tons	3984	111
average milk yield per cow -- kg	141	111
hen eggs -- millions	4269	107
average egg yield of laying hens	17	106

Meat production increased in January 1983 compared with last January on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia. In the RSFSR the biggest meat producers were farms in Murmansk, Leningrad, Novgorod, Pskov, Bryansk, Kalinin, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Kirov, Lipetsk, Saratov, Tambov, Orenburg, Tomsk and Kaliningrad Oblasts, the Karelian, Mari, Chuvash, Bashkir, Kalmyk, Udmurt and Chechen-Ingush ASSR's and Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays.

The gross milk yield for January 1983 was 395,000 tons more than last January. Milk production increased on dairy farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia.

The biggest milk production increases in the RSFSR were on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Leningrad, Kalinin, Pskov, Moscow, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tula, Gorkiy, Kirov, Lipetsk, Tambov, Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts, the Karelian, Bashkir, Mari, Mordovian, Chuvash, Tatar and Udmurt ASSR's, Perm, Sverdlovsk and Tyumen Oblasts, Krasnodar, Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays and Kaliningrad and a number of other oblasts.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz egg production in January 1983 increased by 290 million over January 1982. There were increases in almost all the union republics, aside from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products from Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Products Purchased	Purchased in Jan 83	Jan 83 as Percentage of Jan 82
livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	1413	104
milk -- thousand tons	3425	115
eggs -- millions	4170	106

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January 1983 compared with the same period last year increased by 59,000 tons. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 375 kg. The average wieght of hogs was 108 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 458,000 tons. The biggest increases in purchases of these products were from farms in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia and the RSFSR. There was a considerable increase in sales by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Mari ASSR, Kaliningrad Oblast, the Chuvash ASSR, Korov Oblast, the Mordovian ASSR, Vladimir and Perm Oblasts, Maritime Kray, the Udmurt ASSR, Ivanovo and Tula Oblasts, the Tatar ASSR, Gorkiy Oblast, the Karelian ASSR, Pskov, Ulyanovsk, Tambov, Ryazan, Kalinin, Leningrad, Moscow and Smolensk Oblasts, Krasnodar and Khabarovsk Krays and the Bashkir ASSR.

Sales of eggs to the state increased by 251 million in January 1983. There were increased purchases from all union republics except Uzbekistan.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the Union Republics

	January 1983 as Percentage of January 1982					
	Production			Purchases		
	meat	milk	eggs	livestock and poultry	milk	eggs
USSR	104	111	107	104	115	106
RSFSR	100.2	113	107	102	117	106
of which:						
Non-Chernozen Zone	109	123	109	110	128	106
Ukraine	99.8	111	109	100.7	114	107
Belorussia	123	103	106	122	104	104
Uzbekistan	103	100.1	97	108	99	98
Kazakhstan	105	92	99.7	102	94	100
Georgia	99.9	96	114	99	99.7	113
Azerbaijan	104	100.7	108	105	101	107
Lithuania	163	116	112	147	136	116
Moldavia	105	115	122	110	121	125
Latvia	110	122	110	110	159	106
Kirghizia	103	96	113	99.4	93	101
Tajikistan	107	100	102	104	100.4	104
Armenia	102	99.4	105	108	99.8	109
Turkmenistan	102	99.5	130	106	102	126
Estonia	104	126	103	105	139	104

Moreover, procurement organizations purchased 35,000 tons of milk and 60,000 tons of livestock from people's personal plots in January 1983.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 February 1983 there were 90.6 million head of cattle on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 514,000 more than on the same date last year. There were 29.7 million cows. There were 56.6 million hogs -- an increase of 1,794,000. There were 117.3 million sheep and goats. There were 687 million birds -- an increase of 36 million.

The number of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased in all the union republics except for Georgia. The number of hogs increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except for farms in Kirghizia. The number of sheep and goats increased only on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Lithuania. The number of sheep and goats fell considerably on farms in Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Kostroma and Chita Oblasts and the Kabardino-Balkar and North Osetian ASSR's. Poultry numbers increased on farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan.

Leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are paying special attention to high-quality fodder preparation. The constant operation of fodder shops enables livestock units to obtain more output with the same forage resources. It is important to plan the consumption of fodder stocks in such a way as to ensure that there are enough to last until grazing begins.

There is extensive competition among livestock workers to increase milk yields and livestock weight gains, to increase output quality and reduce expenditure on production. Party and agricultural organs are constantly monitoring the state of affairs at livestock units and are endeavoring to provide livestock workers with the best possible conditions for increasing livestock productivity.

TANJUG REPORTS USSR AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD161930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Feb 83

[By Branko Stosic]

[Text] Moscow, February 16 (TANJUG) -- Whether a collective farm operated well or not almost did not depend on the work of its members - collective farms and management. Of decisive importance was what the central planners had decided and determined who would do what and at what price.

A mechanism placing the operation of any farm in the Soviet Union on the "economic account" principle became effective as of new year. It began by the new purchase prices for a series of products, largely those in short supply such as meat, milk, wheat, sugar beet and vegetables.

This will cost the state another 16 billion roubles, or about 22.5 billion dollars at the official exchange rate. The aim is to boost production and stimulate efforts of the members of collective and state-owned farms.

A characteristic feature of Soviet agriculture in the past fifteen-year period was a "reverse proportion" between investment and production: the latter declined while the former grew.

The state financed state-owned farms through budget, while collective farms were able to raise credits which were subsequently often written off, thus becoming budget subsidies. The larger the loan, the greater was the possibility of its being written off. In other words, the effect of state assistance was opposite to what was intended.

Administrative determination of prices entailed administrative measuring of a collective farm's success or failure. In case of high income, the planners at the centre attributed it not to the efforts of collective farms but to the "choice of crops with high purchase prices". If the income was below the planned level, the low purchase prices, not poor organization or lack of efforts were to blame.

Therefore the new purchase prices and other measures should bring the Soviet agriculture closer to economic relations with the state. This, Soviet economists hope, will stimulate interest among collective and state-owned farms and lead to less administration.

APN INTERVIEWS USSR GROUND FORCES CHIEF

AU231102 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 19-20 Feb 83 p 2

[NZ report on interview of Army General Vasiliy Petrov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Ground Forces, by APN for National-Zeitung]

[Text] Berlin (NZ) -- "With their victories over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, the USSR Armed Forces not only defended their socialist society but also, in accordance with their internationalist duty, made the decisive contribution to saving the civilization in Europe and throughout the world from the destruction by the fascist barbarians. This was declared by Army General Basiliy Petrov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the ground forces, in a APN interview for NATIONAL-ZEITUNG on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Army Gen Petrov stressed that the Soviet Army and Navy today are marked by a high level of technical equipment, military skill and an unyielding moral spirit. "The Army and Navy are equipped with everything necessary for implementing their responsible tasks. The Strategic Rocket Troops have missiles of practically unlimited range and high accuracy, which are capable of carrying nuclear charges of enormous explosive power. The production of the USSR's own nuclear and missiles weapons took from the hands of the American militarists the 'nuclear stick,' their most important means of military blackmail. The qualitative changes in the defense potential of the Soviet state, also in the improvement of conventional arms, disillusioned the military adventurers. The Ground Forces experienced a qualitative upswing. The troops of the Air Defense are a reliable protection of the country against enemy attacks. The Soviet Navy is also a powerful defense instrument."

Army Gen Petrov continued: "The Soviet Armed Forces fulfill their historic mission for the protection of socialism and peace shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union and the socialist states allied with it consistently contrast the militaristic line of imperialism with a constructive course for peace, international security and detente, for preventing a nuclear catastrophe, as can be seen from the Prague Declaration. The world is now expecting concrete steps in this direction by the United States and other NATO countries."

MORE REPORTS ON NINTH MOSCOW DOSAAF CONGRESS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports Opening

PM181451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In the Name of the Fatherland's Might"]

[Text] A prominent role in the resolution of defense tasks is played by DOSAFF organizations, which are called upon to actively promote the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the training of working people for the fatherland's defense.

An important event has taken place in the life of the DOSAFF society -- the Ninth All-Union DOSAFF Congress opened in the Kremlin's Great Palace on 16 February.

In the presidium were I.V. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; I.F. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; T.N. Mentsehashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.M. Mishin, Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; and CPSU Central Committee executives, prominent military chiefs, representatives of ministries, departments and soviet and social organizations, war and labor veterans and also leaders of delegations of a number of countries defense-related sports organizations.

The delegates and guests enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprised of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I.V. Kapitonov read out the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress, which was met with applause.

A report entitled "Report of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and Tasks in Further Improving the Work of Defense Society Organizations in the Light of the CPSU's Present-Day Demands" was delivered by Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

Some 6 years separate us from the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress, he said. This period has been full of heroic deeds and selfless labor by our people in implementing the communist building plans formulated by the 25th and 26th party congresses. DOSAAF members, like all Soviet people, are striving to make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the tasks set in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and in the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov there and at the joint ceremonial session to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Our congress, the speaker said, is being held at a time when the imperialists, and above all the United States, have exacerbated the international situation. They have tried to oppose the policy of detente by their own course of intensifying military preparations and interfering in other peoples' internal affairs. Under these conditions the party and Soviet state are working tirelessly to preserve peace on earth, staunchly defending the motherland's vital interests and doing their utmost to reliably defend Soviet people's creative labor and peaceful lives.

The speaker then paid attention to questions of working people's military-patriotic education, which our party has always considered an important and inalienable part of ideological work among the masses. Measures have been implemented aimed at comprehensively resolving educational tasks, increasing the activeness of DOSAAF committees' organizational and educational work and developing and deepening their collaboration with trade unions, the Komsomol, the Znaniye Society, Army and Navy political organs, military commissariats, civil defense headquarters, war veterans' organizations and other state organs and public organizations.

G.M. Yegorov went on to dwell on one of the main avenues of the defense society's activity -- the training of young people for Army and Navy service. At present over one-third of draftees are in DOSAAF training organizations mastering skills needed by the Soviet Armed Forces.

DOSAAF organizations take an active part in broadening the scale of the population's technical training. On the national economy's behalf they train cadres in those mass technical trades with significant military applications. This work is important because it helps to satisfy the national economy's demand for skilled workers and to replenish the USSR Armed Forces' reserves and is one of the most large-scale and effective forms of disseminating technical knowledge.

Millions of people have undergone technical training in DOSAAF during the period under review. Experts trained in DOSAAF are working successfully in industry, transport, on the Baykal-Amur Railroad, the Tyumen Oblast oil fields, the major new construction projects of the 5-year plan and in agriculture.

The defense society has a wealth of experience and glorious traditions of work in sport and the necessary material-technical base to enable it to develop technical sports and sports with military applications on a broad scale.

Work has continued on further broadening and improving the society's material-technical base. In the last 6 years over 1,100 projects worth an estimated total of R250 million have been built.

The All-Union Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner DOSAAF, G.M. Yegorov said in conclusion, will close its ranks still more closely around the Leninist party and will fulfill with honor the tasks it has been set.

The Central Auditing Commission report was delivered by G.V. Tomilin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Auditing Commission.

Discussion of the reports then began.

Second Day Proceedings Reported

PM221109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Educating Patriots"]

[Text] The discussion of the DOSAAF Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission reports continued 17 February at the Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress which is being held in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Congress delegates and guests were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister. For nearly six decades, he said, the voluntary defense society has been a faithful assistant and reliable reserve for the Army and Navy. Its activity gives practical embodiment to V.I. Lenin's behests and the Communist Party's ideas on the nationwide character of the socialist fatherland's defense, the acquisition of military knowledge by working people and their active participation in building the USSR Armed Forces.

DOSAAF is now called a school of courage and patriotism. The defense society must also be a school of technical skill. Young people are now mastering weapons and combat hardware within its organizations. The quality of specialist training must be improved persistently. The Army and Navy will then receive even better prepared young people for the fulfillment of their sacred duty in defense of the socialist fatherland.

On behalf of Army and Navy servicemen, Colonel V.K. Kryukov, commander of an excellent-rated guard's motorized regiment, warmly greeted the congress delegates and guests and expressed DOSAAF's gratitude for the active participation in training young Soviet people for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

The speakers at the congress: Major General D.N. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Moscow DOSAAF Gorkom; Colonel General of Aviation A.D. Korotchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee; Lieutenant General A.M. Khodzhibayev, chairman of the Uzbek DOSAAF Central Committee, and others noted that all DOSAAF work in the report period was geared toward the fulfillment of the 25th and 26th party congresses' historic decisions and CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions. They noted that the CPSU Central Committee's greeting to the Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress contains a program of action for DOSAAF organizations.

It was said from the congress rostrum that the further improvement of military-patriotic education remains one of the main tasks of DOSAAF whose ranks number 103 million people combined in 355,000 primary organizations. They are called upon to work at molding among the defense society's members an ideological conviction, political activeness and readiness to defend the motherland. Special attention has been paid to intensifying military-patriotic education within the DOSAAF organizations of VUZes, vocational and technical colleges and schools.

V.N. Makeyev, AUCCTU secretary, noted that in fulfilling Lenin's behests on the defense of the great October revolution's gains, trade unions are participating actively in mass defense work. They have established businesslike cooperation with DOSAAF organizations which promote the training of working people for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

In recent years, D.A. Okhromiy, Komsomol Central Committee secretary, stressed, the work of the Lenin Komsomol and the defense society in the cause of further strengthening the motherland's defense capability, intensifying young people's class tempering and fostering among them a patriotism, internationalism, political vigilance, discipline and degree of organization has become richer in content and more diverse in forms and methods. It is the Leninist Komosomol's lofty duty to carry out young people's heroic-patriotic education increasingly purposefully and to help them to inherit the older generation's staunchness, courage, will for victory, inextinguishable love for the motherland and devotion to the party's cause.

The congress was also addressed by representatives of delegations of foreign countries' defense and sports organizations.

Yegorov Reelected Chairman

PM221111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Educating Patriots of the Homeland -- Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress"]

[Excerpt] The DOSAFF congress delegates unanimously adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. It states that all DOSAAF members perceived the inspired words of the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress as a combat action program for resolving the chief task -- actively promoting the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the preparation of working people to defend the socialist motherland.

A plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee elected at the Ninth All-Union Congress was held. Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov was elected chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress has completed its work.

DOSAAF PUBLISHER ON MILITARY PUBLICATIONS

LD240008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Interview with Colonel Valdimir Grigoryevich Krakhmalyuk, chief editor of the Badge of Honor and Order Publishing House of the USSR DOSAAF, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] Our publishing house has existed for more than 50 years. In the course of its work it has acquired a broad readership and has become widely varied in its themes. Every year we publish over 200 titles of books, brochures, posters, with a total circulation of over 20 million copies. We publish four mass-circulation of journals of the defense society: VOYENNYY ZNANIYA, KRYLYA RODINY, RADIO and ZA RULEM, the overall one-issue circulation of which is over 5 million copies. Military-political literature hold a special place in the publishing house's plans alongside training, military-technical and sporting literature. The interest in this literature is tremendous, aroused by the need to train young people for service in the Army and Navy, and to educate the working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and by readiness to defend the socialist homeland. The production of such literature is an urgent demand of the times and is called for by the complex international situation.

[Question] The Ninth All-Union DOSAAF Congress recently ended its work. What did the publishing house produce for the congress?

[Answer] For this noteworthy event, our publishing house produced a handbook "Dvazhdy Ordenonosnoye Oboronnoye" under the editorship of Fleet Admiral Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and Hero of the Soviet Union.

This is a book about DOSAAF, about the origins and development of the society, its military-patriotic activities and its contribution to the strengthening of the country's defensive power.

A considerable place in our plans is devoted to publications publicizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Among these, an important place is held by a book by Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and Hero of the Soviet Union, entitled: "Svyashchennyy Dolg, Pochetnaya Obyazannost." There are plans to publish documentary-artistic works devoted to the immortal feat of the Soviet people in the years of the Great Patriotic War. The heroes of these books are airmen, infantrymen, sailors, scouts, partisans, frontline medical workers, workers in rear services and young patriots.

[Question] What books will the publishing house produce for the 40th anniversary of victory?

[Answer] Primarily, documentary-artistic works revealing the feats of Soviet fighters. These include books by participants in the great battles on the Volga and the Kursk Bulge, around Leningrad and Prague and Berlin. These are reminiscences by well-known military leaders, eminent Soviet writers, former rank-and-file soldiers, partisans and workers in the rear services. Some books being prepared for publication this year on heroin-patriotic themes are recommended for the younger generation.

[Question] What books will be devoted to the present-day servicemen in the Army and Navy?

[Answer] The publishing house is continuing to produce books about present-day life in the Army and Navy, describing the life and combat training of Soviet servicemen in the various branches of the services, including: "Drugiye Vetry" by (Skorynkin), "Goryachiye Peski" by (Yermakov), "Tretya Vysota" by (Somov). A new work by a well-known Soviet military writer, Nikolay Gorbachev, "Idu V Shineli," is devoted to forming the moral qualities of a present-day young man in an army collective. The same theme is reflected in the work of a young author who recently completed his service in the Army: Yuriy Petukhov.

[Question] Vladimir Grigoryevich, the DOSAAF Publishing House produces literature addressed to those awaiting call-up and to young servicemen. What will be published for those who are preparing for military service?

[Answer] The series 'For Young People about the Armed Forces' will be continued by (Belavin's) book: "Letayushchiye Korabil," and (Novikov's) book: "Tvortsy Oruzhiya." Let us hope that all these publications will find a wide response among readers, including servicemen of the Army and Navy, and also among those who are preparing for honorable service in the Soviet Union's Armed Forces.